THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XVII. ATLANTA, GA., SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10 1885. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

IRISH ASSASSINATION.

A MURDEROUS DEED IN O'DONOVAN ROSSA'S OFFICE.

A Supposed Traitor Beguiled Into the Establishment, Where He is Set Upon With Knives—The Wounded Man in the Street, Where He Shoots at His Assailant—The Story.

NEW YORK, January 9.—The office of O'Donovan Rossa, the so-called dynamiter, at 10, 12, and 14 Chambers street, where Rossa prints his paper, The United Irishman, was about four o'clock this afternoon the scene of an effort to assassinate a man who the faithful to the cause of dynamite think was a traitor to their principles. The victim was Captain Thomas Phelan, a man closely identified, in previous years, with the Irish movement in Kansas City, Missouri, where he resides, and is superintendent of the workhouse. He was brought to this city by a letter sent him by John T. Kearney. The intention to kill him had seemingly been premeditated for weeks. The enmity against him arose from an interview with him, published in the Kansas City Journal, a fortnight ago, wherein Phelan apparently divulged the secrets of the dynamiters. The captain arrived in this city only three hours before he was attacked. When he reached here he went to Kearney's house, 452 West Twenty-ninth street, and the two went at once to O'Donovan's office.

A BLOODY MAN ON THE STREET.

A few minutes after he entered that office he was attacked. Chambers street is usually crowded in the afternoon. To-day was no exception. The people who passed No. 12 were startled by the sudden appearance on the sidewalk of a man bleeding from several wounds about the body, who fell to the pavement. Just after him came another man, who rushed diagonally across the street and into the city hall place. The bleeding man cried "murder," as strongly as he could, and Officer Leavy of the fourth precinct, was attracted to the spot. The officer started after the runaway. Turning into city hall place, he saw no one running, but went up to a man whose appearance was like that of the man who had flown from Chambers street, and accosted him.

"You're mistaken my friend."

The officer noticed a spot of blood on his trousers, and drawing his club seized him.

THE WOULD-BE ASSASSIN SHOT AT.

The man tried to get away, and in doing so showed two bloody hands. The policeman, with great trouble, took his prisoner back to where the wounded man lay.

"Did this man stab you?" asked Leavy, pointing to his prisoner.

Phelan raised himself to a half-sitting posture, and let his eyes rest upon the man. Then, quick as a flash, the prostrate man drew a pistol from his hip pocket, and fired it at the prisoner. The policeman grabbed for the pistol, and in his effort to secure it let go of the prisoner, who again started to run.

THE PRISONER'S INSOLENCE.

His liberty was not for long, though, as he was soon retaken and marched to the station house. Here he gave his name as Richard Short, butcher, of 861 Tenth ave, and denied all knowledge of the stabbing. He acted as one offended by his arrest, and spoke no word except in answer to interrogatories. When asked how the blood came to be on his hands, he replied, insolently, with a strong Irish accent:

"Sure, didn't I tell you I was a butcher—that's bloody work, yer know, I guess."

The wound by the pistol shot fired by Phelan was found to be slight. The bullet had come from a "red jacket,' thirty-two calibre revolver, and struck the left side of the abdomen, after penetrating an overcoat and other clothing, and had well spent its force before reaching the flesh. The prisoner was locked up.

PHELAN TAKEN CARE OF.

An ambulance took Phelan to Chambers street hospital. After Surgeon Kirby had bound up his wounds at the hospital, Phelan said he was a native of Ireland, and forty-nine years old. His clothing was cut in several places under which there was no wound. The four stabs in the back were slight; the two just below either shoulder were two inches deep; the seventh was in the right side of the neck, another penetrated the chest and each arm had received a thrust. The right arm was almost severed at the shoulder. The surgeons said the assailant must have been a very powerful man. The patient showed great fortitude during the dressing of his wounds.

THE STORY TOLD BY PHELAN.

Coroner Martin came to the hospital to take the wounded man's ante-mortem statement. Phelan said he would give the true story and proceeds:

On last Sunday week an interview between myself and the local editor of the Kansas City Journal, was published in the Journal. The paper is now in my pocket. I afterward received a letter from John F. Kearney, asking me to come to this city. I telegraphed him that I would be here on January 8. When I arrived to-day I called on Kearney, and together we went to O'Donovan Rossa's office. Rossa was not in. A man named Rocky Mountain O'Brien came in while we were there. He shook hands with me in a friendly way, and asked how I was. He then left, and a man whose name I think is Barker came in with a knife in his hand. He immediately approached and struck at me about the chest. I was seated in a chair at the time and warded off the blow. He made more thrusts and stabbed me several times. I leaped to my feet and ran down stairs. Barker followed me and cut me again and again. On the street, when Barker was brought before me, I recognized him as the man who stabbed me, and supposing he would stab me again, I shot him. I first met Barker on my return from Europe in August or September last. It was in Rossa's office. I met him there afterwards. Kearney and two other men, whom I don't know, were present when I was assaulted."

O'DONOVAN ROSSA COMES IN.

The identity of the two men spoken of could not be established. They, with Kearney, fled when the butchery began. O'Donovan Rossa's offices are on the third floor of the building, which is an old structure and occupied by people of various occupations. Rossa has two rooms. The assault occurred in the larger room. In this an overturned chair and a spilled bottle of ink were the signs of the struggle. There were also numerous spots of blood on the walls and the floor. Along the walls of the stairway more blood blotches were seen. The police found the knife with which the crime was committed on the top step of the second flight. Its blade was five inches long and sharpened on both edges. The handle was wound with a twine to give a firmer grasp. Police Captain Webb and his officers are after additional facts. Three letters found in Phelan's pockets they will not allow to be seen. O'Donovan Rossa came to his office after nightfall, and pretended ignorance of the whole affair. When told that a man had been hacked to pieces in his office he smiled incredulously. Afterward he showed consternation, and asked for particulars. He was told to go to the station house for information, and he suddenly locked his door and disappeared.

THE KANSAS CITY INTERVIEW.

In the interview above alluded to, printed in the Kansas City Journal, Captain Phelan said:

"Before leaving New York, I became acquainted with a number of leading Irish agitators, among them John F. Kearney, who arranged the explosion in the Caledonian railway station, at Glasgow. Kearney blew up the station and part of the gas works in that city. Rewards aggregating two thousand pounds, or $10,000 of our money, were offered by the British government, and by the gas company, and the Caledonian central railway, for the apprehension of Kearney, and he was obliged to escape to this county. Kearney had been formerly an employe of the latter company. Phelan then proceeded to describe an attempt to blow up the steamship "The Queen," by Kearney, in her docket in Liverpool, which attempt failed through an accident to the explosive appliances in Kearney's possession.

Phelan described the discovery that one of his companions on the voyage from New York to Europe was an English detective, who had probably been put upon his track in New York, and incidentally, he said, he now knew that every out-going steamer from New York harbor is watched by English detectives; that they dog the steps of Irish exiles, and are almost as thick about Bowling Green as they are in London, Queenstown or Liverpool. This particular detective passed under the name of William Powers, which was the name Phelan had himself arranged to assume while in British territory. Kearney's plan to blow up the vessel failed, because the ship sent her passengers ashore on a tender, and did not go to the docks. Kearney was prevented from going below and arranging the appliance which was to explode the fifteen pounds of dynamite he had brought on board. The dynamite was found on the vessel in a quarter of an hour after the passengers landed. The agents of the steamship company had been notified from New York exactly where to look for it, and the interview is open to the construction that Phelan meant to convey the idea that Kearney or some of his associates had betrayed the plot.

Rossa Not at Home.

O'Donovan Rossa lives on the outskirts of Brooklyn. A ring at his door bell to-night brought no response. A friend of his said that he had lately heard talk of "treachery," among certain parties, but he was surprised that men should so far forget themselves as to fight. He was sure that Rossa knew nothing about the affair, and that if Rossa had been present the stabbing would have been prevented.

At one o'clock this morning the surgeons at the hospital said they entertained hopes of Phelan's recovery. They discovered three additional wounds in the patient's head, making twelve in all.

Assemblyman James Oliver went to the station house during the night and stated that he would undertake the assassin's defense.

HE MARRIED A COLORED GIRL.

A Young Man of Staten Island Chooses a Colored Bride.

NEW YORK, January 9.—A German coachman named Bowald, who lives on Staten Island, has married Clara Bradley, a colored girl. A few days ago Mrs. John Bowald, who lives in Clifton, sought the aid of a number of prominent Germans to prevent her son from his announced intention of marrying the girl. She was reminded that her son was of age and that he could do as he pleased. The ceremony was performed at the house of the girl's father by the Rev. Adolph Kuehne, pastor of the German Lutheran church, in Stapleton. Mr. Kuehne's action has been criticized. To a reporter he said:

"I did not know at the time I married them that Miss Bradley was a negress. I was asked on Saturday to marry a couple. I asked the usual questions. They were satisfactorily answered. Of course I consented. The man who called was the man to be married. He told me his name was John Schneiderlee, and that he was 25 years old. The young lady, he said, was 14 years old. He told me that her parents were willing and that they would be present at the wedding. A carriage called for me. When we reached the house it was long after dark. Only a kerosene lamp was lighted in the room. The bride has not the appearance of a colored person. Her father is of equally light complexion. Her mother was not present. Another lady, who I was told afterward was her aunt, was there. I asked the father if he was willing, and he said yes. I turned to the aunt, supposing it to be the mother, and she said she was willing. Then I married the young couple. After the ceremony was over the bride's mother came into the room. She was no darker than a Hungarian. I never thought of her being a colored person. I do not know whether the young man's name is John Bowald or the name he gave me, Schneiderlee."

The bride has a remarkably fine figure, tall and full. She has a clear skin, and her cheeks have a pretty peach-like redness. Her teeth are beautiful. Her hair is long, straight, and of a glossy brown.

WEARY OF LIFE.

The Suicide of a Bank Cashier's Brother-in-Law.

CINCINNATI, O., January 9.—Henry M. Guild, late teller of the First National bank, committed suicide last night, at the residence of O. H. Tudor, his brother-in-law, cashier of the Union National bank at East Walnut Hills. He resigned his position at the bank last May, and had not since found employment. This is said to have depressed his spirits, and led to his death. He was 42 years old and unmarried.

ST. LOUIS, January 9.—Major Charles B. Brady, until a week ago, subscription clerk in the Republican office, and well known in Masonic and other orders, committed suicide late last night at his home, shooting himself through the head. He was in the army during the war, and served part of the time as one of McClellan's body guards. He was a native of Brooklyn, New York, where relatives of his now reside. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Eleven Persons Poisoned and One Dead From the Villainous Compound.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, January 9.—A party at which eleven persons were present, was given last night at the residence of Mr. Van Fassen, of this city. During the evening coffee was passed around, and soon after drinking it all became violently ill with symptoms of poisoning. At the bottom of the coffee pot was found a paper of "rough on rats." One of the victims, a child, and a niece of Mr. Van Fassen, died at midnight, and others are not expected to live. From the fact that Miss Annie Van Fassen is not so sick as the others are, she is suspected of being the guilty person. A searching investigation is in progress, and intense excitement prevails. The names of the other parties are not now obtainable.

Broke Through the Ice.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., January 9.—A number of boys, skating on the pond to-day, broke through the ice and four were drowned.

CLUBS AND PISTOLS.

THE ARGUMENTS OF REPUBLICANISM IN OHIO.

The Rascalities Developed by the Springer Investigation in Ohio—The Negroes Flourishing Pistols and Taking Possession of the Town—The Importation of Negroes.

CINCINNATI, January 9.—Before Springer's election investigating committee to-day, Alderman Duffy, of the 8th ward, gave a graphic description of the scenes at B Precinct, in that ward. He said the trouble began at 8 o'clock, when a colored vote was challenged, and the judge proposed that he be taken to the place claimed as his residence. The colored deputy marshals jumped from the curb into the street, where they formed in line and pulled their revolvers, but they did not shoot. The boys of the ward got dray pins and other clubs. The negroes also armed themselves with clubs. After a little skirmishing, the boys got close to the negroes, who opened fire on them. The shots sounded like a bunch of firecrackers. Several men were wounded. A charge was made on the negroes, who fled. The witness said the negroes, early in the morning had possession of the polls, and voted as they pleased. He saw a good deal of whispering going on between Butts, the supervisor of election and the negroes, just before the firing began. The witness created merriment by describing how the supervisor, who was in the house, whispered to the negroes on the sidewalk. He said: "Butts just leaned out of the window, and pulled one of the "coons" ears up to him." Later he said he saw a colored man "walk politely toward the crowd at the polls, and when fifty feet away pulled his pistol and let her go." Then, said the witness, the boys took after the negro, and as he supposed put a head on him.

Chairman Springer rapped in vain for order during this recital.

Barney Wicker, a resident of Covington, described the same scenes. He said he did not vote for fear of trouble. He explained that although he had lived in Kentucky eight years, he had always voted here, as his property and business were here. He went to Kentucky on account of his wife's health. On cross-examination he said he staid about the polls all day, and did not vote because he feared he would be challenged, and that would cause trouble.

Patrick Punch, city marshal of Mount Sterling, Ky., testified that he saw Richard Foreman and Samuel Cash, of Mount Sterling here on election day acting as deputy marshals. He was here himself to look for negroes from Kentucky, who might offer to vote. He found none such.

James Wernaugh, of Paris, Ky., testified that he saw a number of government employes of Paris, Ky., here on election day. He saw colored deputy marshals rescue a prisoner from the police.

C. C. Mulligan, deputy marshal, testified that he and others received revolvers from Marshal Wright, and they were loaded.

Sheriff Hawkins reappeared and produced a list of his deputies as approved by the judge of court.

A. O. Roberts, editor of the Falmouth, Kentucky, Democrat, testified that he organized a force of sixty-two men in eight counties of Kentucky at the instance of the democratic committee to come to Cincinnati and watch for colored Kentuckians who might come here to vote. His men reported that they had spotted twenty-seven Kentucky negroes and had prevented them from voting. Only one had actually attempted to vote and he was not prosecuted. On cross-examination the witness said that for a week or more before election, it was notorious that many negroes were going to Cincinnati. The trains were well filled, hence the democrats got Kentuckians who were likely to know them, to come and prevent them from voting. He could not name one negro who came to Cincinnati. He was not very popular among the negroes, and knew the names of very few. He did not think the negro should vote in his present condition, and never would ask the vote of one for himself or friends.

THE ILLINOIS REPEATERS.

Another Batch of Fraudulent Votes Located.

CHICAGO, January 9.—The Daily News says: "It is now reasonably certain that enough votes were fraudulently returned from the second precinct of Norwood Park, to give Carter Harrison his majority of 103 in Cook county. The poll book and the tally sheet show 225 to be the total number of votes cast, but less than 100 of the recorded ballots deposited are known to be legal voters of the precinct. On the night of the election the unofficial returns showed 107 democratic and 18 republican votes cast. The official returns from a number of country precincts were delayed, in some cases several days, and when at last those of the second precinct of Norwood park, among others were received, they showed an increase over the unofficial count of 100 votes, all on the democratic side, the republican vote remaining the same as at first reported."

DEFENDING ST. JOHN.

The National Committee of the Prohibitionists Stands by the Leader.

NEW YORK, January 9.—At a meeting of the national committee of the prohibition party and some of the voters who cast their ballots for St. John at the last election, in the Murray Hill hotel, eighteen delegates, representing as many states, were present. Mr. John B. Finch, of Nebraska, presided.

Mr. Finch characterized the national league for the suppression of the liquor traffic, which was recently formed in Boston, as a partisan organization. None but rabid Blaine politicians, he said, had been invited to its secret meetings. If temperance men, irrespective of political opinions, had been invited, the result would have been different. They would have decided to have an independent party—the party of prohibition.

Mr. Finch said the report that St. John had received money for remaining in the field as a candidate for the presidency was absolutely false. "In justice to Mr. Barnum, of the democratic committee," Mr. Finch continued, "I will declare that Mr. Barnum told the truth when he said that he did not, either directly or indirectly, by letter or speech, aid the prohibition party. We did not receive the slightest assistance from the democrats."

An Ex-Senator in an Insane Asylum.

PORTLAND, Oregon, January 9.—Ex-United States Senator J. W. Nesmith, the Pacific coast pioneer, who was in the senate from this state during the war, is still confined in the Oregon insane asylum. His condition is rather worse than usual, and it is now doubted that he will ever recover. His insanity was caused by domestic trouble and occurred about two months ago. He was an intimate friend of Charles Sumner. He was elected to the senate as a democrat, and when the southern confederacy was formed, General Albert E. Johnston insisted on the formation of a Pacific confederacy. He and other democrats called a conference and let Nesmith into the secret, thinking that he would join them, instead of which he went to Washington and told the scheme, and announced his strong intention of remaining with the union.

John P. Jones Renominated.

CARSON, Nevada, January 9.—John P. Jones has been renominated by the republican caucus to succeed himself as United States senator.

M'DONALD'S IDEAS.

Cleveland and the Civil Service—Attitude of the South.

CHICAGO, January 9.—Ex-Senator McDonald, of Indiana, who has been in the city on law business, by a coincidence, occupied a neighboring parlor at the Palmer house to that occupied by ex-Governor Hendricks. Mr. McDonald said, when asked what he thought of Mr. Cleveland, that he was a man of a good deal of what was called vis inertia. He did not show too much obstinacy, but a spirit tempered with sound judgment.

"What do you think Mr. Cleveland will do when he gets in office?" Mr. McDonald was asked.

"I take it," he replied, "that Mr. Cleveland is a democrat, and in his administration he will navigate by democratic landmarks."

"How about the civil service law?"

"Well, I wouldn't have voted for that law if I had been in congress."

"Why?"

"For a variety of reasons. For instance, there is the principle underlying the law of perpetuity in office, and to that I object. It is not according to the genius of our institutions. It goes back too much to British models, and necessarily carries with it in time a civil list of pensioners."

"But, having the law, what would you do?"

"I believe it is the duty of the executive to enforce it."

"And you believe Mr. Cleveland will enforce it?"

"Yes; I believe he will. The constitution enjoins on the president, as one of his chief duties, that he take care that the laws are carefully executed."

ATTITUDE OF THE SOUTH.

"What about the south and its cry?"

"I don't think the clamors from the south will be very much different from those of any other section. I think the great pressure upon the administration will particularly be at its beginning, but I don't think, as I say, that the clamors from the south will be any greater than those from other sections, and I don't think the claims of the south will be recognized or discriminated against to any degree greater than is done toward the people of any other section. I speak, remember, from what Mr. Cleveland has said, and because he spoke as the representative of the democratic party. As to the negro question which you bring up, I will say that I expect less discrimination with reference to class or color, and greater freedom generally so far as the federal government is concerned. I think, regarding legislation upon such a question, that this is one of those cases in which negative action by the federal government is better than positive action."

SHERMAN AND DAVIS.

The Proposed Defense Offered by General Sherman.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—The papers called for by Senator Hawley, in a resolution offered by him in the senate yesterday, requesting the president to communicate to the senate the historical statement concerning the public policy of the executive department of the confederate states during the late war, which has recently been filed in the war department by General W. T. Sherman, will probably be sent to the senate to-morrow. They consist of an autograph letter from the late Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, to Herschel V. Johnson, which has recently been published, and a secret message from Jefferson Davis to the confederate congress, which was captured at Richmond, together with a communication from General Sherman, transmitting them to the department.

BAYARD'S SUCCESSOR.

Discussing the Chances in Case of the Senator's Call to the Cabinet.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., January 9.—The Delaware legislators are indulging in speculations upon their probable choice for the United States senate in the event of Mr. Bayard's resignation to take a place in Cleveland's cabinet. The elections of legislative officers show a leaning towards Attorney-General Gray. Gray is known principally as the man who has twice presented the name of Mr. Bayard before democratic nominating conventions. Hon. Chas. B. Lowe, the sole representative from Delaware in the house, is being pushed for the probable vacancy with great energy. The Saulsbury faction lost prestige in a fight it started against the speaker of the house, in which it came out second best.

A TRAIN WRECKED

The Crime Deliberate, and Two Lives Lost.

FARMINGDALE, January 9.—The Deer Park accommodation train, which left Hunter's Point at 5:35 last night, on the Long Island railroad, was derailed at Berthpage junction, one mile west of here. The locomotive was upset and the engineer, Henry Burtsell, and the fireman, Joseph Dotzell, falling under it, were crushed and scalded. Burtsell was dead when taken out. His body was terribly mangled. Dotzell was alive, but his injuries caused his death after he reached the hospital in Brooklyn. No other person hurt. This was a deliberate case of train wrecking by unknown parties. The staple had been removed from the tie and one of the switch rails moved so that the wheels of the locomotive would strike it and be thrown from the track. Superintendent Barton says it was the work of some one understanding the switch, probably a discharged employe. Detectives have been set to work to try and discover the perpetrator. Had the accident happened to the train an hour later, which usually has a large number of passengers, there would doubtless have been a large loss of life.

Another Wrecking Attempted.

EASTON, Pa., January 9.—An attempt was made last evening to wreck the Jersey Central passenger train, near Phillipsburg, by displacing a switch and locking it. Fortunately a coal train came along first and was wrecked, and the passenger train was warned.

A Reckless Drive.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., January 9.—A train on the Schuylkill Valley railroad to-day ran into a gang of trackmen, killed one and probably fatally wounded another.

To Command the Southern Forces.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—General Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, nephew of General R. E. Lee, is to command the southern volunteer military organizations which will form a part of the Cleveland inauguration procession. He is now in Washington on business connected with that occasion.

A Rumor that Douglas Must Go.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—The democrats of the District of Columbia are already preparing to capture the office of recorder of deeds, the office now filled by Frederick Douglass, as soon as Cleveland gets into the white house. They are indorsing T. J. Lutrell, a business man of the city, for the place. He distinguished himself during the recent campaign as chairman of the district committee. He was a soldier in the confederate army, where he gained the title of captain.

The Exposition Attendance.

NEW ORLEANS, January 9.—The mass meeting held last night to consider matters connected with the exposition was productive of good results in many ways, as made manifest to-day. The attendance at the grounds was very large, even greater than yesterday. The exhibitors were jubilant, and the board of management were satisfied that they had taken a great stride toward obtaining much wanted funds.

RAILROAD CONTROL.

THE SENATE ON THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE BILL.

A Long Debate on the Right of the Government to Regulate Commerce Between the States Through a Commission—Mr. Garland Opposes the Idea of Congress.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—In the senate, Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, from the committee on naval affairs, reported favorably and the senate passed the bill directing the transfer of one of the vessels of the Greely relief expedition to the treasury department for a revenue cutter, for use in the water in Alaska, and authorizing the retention of the other two for use in the navy as surveying vessels or otherwise. In submitting the report Mr. Cameron said the revenue cutter now in Alaska was insufficient for the purposes of the government.

Mr. McPherson inquired whether there was any intention on the part of the government to return to England the government ship presented by the latter government to the United States, for the purpose of the Greely relief expedition.

Mr. Cameron replied that he was not informed on that point, but under the law, as it would stand without the passage of this, to sell all the ships forming part of the relief expedition.

Mr. Jackson, from the committee on pensions, reported favorably, without amendment, the bill yesterday introduced by Mr. Allison, comprising the legislative provisions of the pension appropriation bill recently passed by the house of representatives. Mr. Jackson said he would call the bill up to-morrow.

Mr. Slater called up the Oregon Central land forfeiture bill, which has been in abeyance, subject to Morgan's motion to reconsider.

Mr. Morgan said he had learned from some of the senators who voted against his proposed amendment, that they had so voted, not from opposition to the principle covered by the amendment, but because they did not think the amendment necessary under the special circumstances of the Oregon Central case. He then withdrew his motion to reconsider. The bill, therefore, stands passed as amended by the senate. It now goes to the house of representatives.

The senate proceeded to the consideration of bills upon its calendar. After a debate without result on the bill for private relief, the senate resumed consideration of the interstate commerce bill.

Mr. Garland called up the house bill on the same subject, with a view, he said, of moving to recommit the senate bill, with all its proposed amendments, together with the house bill, to the committee on railroads for further consideration. The house bill was read by its title, and Mr. Garland addressed the senate on the subject matter. He directed his argument principally against the committee's proposition. Admitting that congress itself might regulate inter-state commerce, where did we find the power in congress to delegate its power to a commission? Delegated power could not be sub-delegated. Congress could not divest itself of its legislative power and hand it over to any commission. It was unheard of that legislative power should be delegated. The powers lodged in the commission were extraordinary and Mr. Garland asked the senators to pause and seriously consider the bill. It not only gave the commission legislative but judicial power. It seemed to him that the courts were competent to deal with the questions involved, and if they were not their jurisdiction could be enlarged. He thought the bill just passed by the house of representatives a better measure than any of the measures proposed in the senate. The house bill defined what was wanted and did not leave it to any subordinate officer or commission. It did not delegate the power of congress to any other body, and so it left the matter within the constitution. The question of what was state commerce and what interstate commerce, was a very difficult one sometimes to decide. The great danger in a clash between the states severally and the United States arose on this very question. He believed that greater progress would now be made by recommitting all the bills, and he proposed amendments to the committee, who could consider them and report promptly to the senate.

After further debate, participated in by Messrs. Bayard, Dawes, Cullom, Harrison, Ingalls, Slaton, Maxey and Jones of Florida, the motion to recommit was rejected by a vote of 18 to 24.

Mr. Cullom said that when, after discussion, the senate bill should be perfected, he would move to amend the house bill by substituting the senate bill for it.

Mr. Wilson's amendment, making it unlawful for railroads to discriminate against localities and individuals, was added to the bill.

Mr. Vance proposed an amendment, making it unlawful for railroads to charge small shippers higher rates than large shippers. The subject to which the bill related, he said, constituted the coming question in American politics for the next twenty years. It may be a temporary measure, but something was necessary. The public were not willing to commit the commerce of the country for all time to the greed and cupidity of railroads, without endeavoring to protect themselves against extortion. He acknowledged that difficulties surrounded the subject, but a beginning had to be made. There was no reason why the railroads should not be as popular as they were necessary. They were public servants, and were no more justified in charging a poor man or a small shipper more for service rendered him than was charged for a like service to a rich man or a large shipper. It would be like the case of a judge who should feel justified in imposing a light penalty on a man who was often in court, because he was a wholesale offender, and imposing a heavy penalty on a man who was honest enough to be occasionally brought into court. Mr. Vance thought that however grave the difficulties of governmental supervising of railroads may be, those difficulties would be overcome, as the genius of the race had always been equal to the redress of every grievance that had pressed upon them.

Mr. George supported Mr. Vance's amendment. Unless we were prepared to say that a difference in wealth among men justified a difference in charges, the amendment was right. The argument that it was proportionately more expensive to carry small shipments than large ones, was an argument not permissible to railroads, since they did not pretend to charge for carrying goods according to the cost of service, but according to the principle of what the traffic would bear. The cost of services had nothing to do with railroad charges. Mr. George spoke at length upon the inevitable tendency of industry to concentration, and the severity with which that tendency bears on the weaker and poorer portion of the community, and while this tendency was undoubtedly the result of fundamental economic laws, yet human laws were the instrumentality of its expression, and human laws could regulate and direct it for the good of society. If the proposed amendment were adopted, small enterprises would be encouraged, and an impetus given to the efforts of energetic men, who do not happen to have large capital. Mr. George cited many illustrations of the incongruity and discriminations of railroad charges in the south, to the great disadvantage, he said, of Mississippi.

Mr. Brown moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Vance by adding to it that "No merchant shall sell a larger package or a quantity of goods at a smaller per cent than he charges for a smaller package of goods of like quality, if the goods of like quality have been produced in or transported from another state, so as to fall within the power of congress to regulate interstate commerce."

Before the smile of Mr. Brown's joke had disappeared, Mr. Hoar moved that the senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. The motion was agreed to, and the senate at 4.50 p. m., went into executive session, and within ten minutes the doors were re-opened, and the senate adjourned to Monday next.

The senate confirmed the nomination of Henry Cochran, to be postmaster at Selma, Ala.; T. F. Johnson, collector of customs at Savannah, Ga.

Paymaster Wm. H. Smyth, of Savannah, tendered his resignation, and it was to-day accepted by the president.

IN THE HOUSE.

Trying to Get the Naval Bill Before the House.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—In the house the speaker announced the appointment of Mr. Williams, of Alabama, as a member of the committee on ventilation and acoustics; also the appointment of Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, and Mr. Ryan, of Kansas, as directors of the Columbia institution for the deaf and dumb.

Mr. Hutchins, of New York, moved to postpone the consideration of private business in order that the naval appropriation bill might be discussed and passed.

Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, opposed the motion and thought at least one day should be devoted to the claims of private individuals.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, pointed out the importance of passing the navy bill to-day, in order that it might be acted on by the senate, but the house, by a vote of 67 to 80, refused to agree to Mr. Hutchin's motion, and the speaker proceeded to call the committees for reports of a private character.

A large number of private bills were reported and placed on appropriate calendars.

Mr. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported the resolution calling for information from the executive relative to the arrest of T. R. Moynahan, an American citizen, by the government of Mexico. Adopted.

Mr. Curtin also reported the Belmont resolution, calling on the president for information relating to the Congo conference. Adopted.

The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Cox, of New York, in the chair, on the private calendar.

At 4:45 the committee rose.

The house passed a number of relief bills and took a recess until 8 p. m., the evening session to be for the consideration of pension bills.

The house, at its evening session, passed twenty-one pension bills, and at 10:25 p. m. adjourned until to-morrow.

A MISERABLE WRETCH,

Who Gloats in His Own Shame in the Court-room.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—In the Swaim court yesterday a decision was rendered to adhere to the previous ruling concerning the testimony as to the alleged discreditable methods of Bateman's bank, and only admit as evidence the knowledge gained by Swaim previous to the suit on the due bill. The question of the admissibility of the testimony of Witness Deakens was then taken up, and argued at length. At the conclusion of the argument Deakens was called, and interrogated by the court. He was asked:

"What is your understanding of the obligation of an oath?"

And replied:

"I understand that the court represents the majesty of the republic, and any oath it may choose to prescribe for me, I shall recognize, whether it be by a Supreme Being, by Mumbo Jumbo or by any one else. I do not know that I can answer the question any more intelligently."

In reply to further questioning he said:

"I understand that I am here to tell the truth."

When asked what penalty he would incur by disregard of the truth he said:

"The contempt of honest men, the knowledge that I have failed to discharge my duty to society, and of course to the government."

Having given these answers to the court's questions, the witness was allowed to retire, and without consultation the court decided that his testimony was inadmissable.

A MORMON SENSATION.

A Meeting at Which a Son of Brigham Young Speaks.

SALT LAKE CITY, January 9.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held last night by the democratic clubs, composed of the young men and prominent Mormon families. Alfales Young, son of the late President Brigham Young, was a prominent speaker. He said:

"Here is a complete union of church and state."

[A Mormon cried out, "a lie."]

Young responded:

"I guess it is. The church has absorbed the state."

A number of others spoke in the same view. The meeting is the whole talk of the town to-day.

A GENEROUS GIVER.

The Magnificent Bequests of Hon. Abner Coburn.

PORTLAND, Me., January 9.—The Press has it from undoubted authority that Hon. Abner Coburn's will, which will be probated on the 14th instant, bequeaths the bulk of his property to the cause of education in the south. Coburn classical institute is bequeathed $75,000. Colby university, of Waterville, receives $200,000, which, with other amounts for the benefit of the university, will make the entire bequest over $300,000. The state agricultural college at Orono receives $100,000, and the Maine general hospital, of this city, $10,000. The total estate amounts to several million dollars.

McClure in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 9.—[Special.]—Colonel A. K. McClure, editor of the Philadelphia Times, and his party reached Columbia at six o'clock this afternoon. No formal reception was given them. To-morrow they will be driven over the city and entertained by a number of prominent citizens. They will leave here to-morrow afternoon for Augusta, spend Sunday there and proceed thence to Atlanta.

The Story of a Skull.

HOBOKEN, N. J., January 9.—A human skull to which was attached a paper tag inscribed "A. T. Stewart," was found to-day in the rear of a private residence on Bloomfield street, and was taken to the morgue.

Death of Myra Clarke Gaines.

NEW ORLEANS, January 9.—Mrs. Myra Clarke Gaines, famous litigant, died at 11:10 to-night. Aged 80 years.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

The New Orleans exposition gate receipts are now more than meeting the current expenses.

Ex-Governor Stanford, of California, declines to be a candidates for the United States senatorship.

Alfred H. Oliver, receiving cashier of the Eastern railroad at Boston, has been arrested for embezzling $12,200 from the company.

Captain McDaniels, chief of the Cedar Rapids police, while in pursuit of a murderer, was run over by a train and killed.

Charles Huber, manager of the Erie telegraph and telephone company, in Dallas, Texas, is a defaulter to the amount of $2,000. He has fled.

The funeral of ex-Governor Coburn, of Maine, at Skowhegan, was attended by Governor Robie and staff, the supreme court, and members of the legislature.

CLOSED ITS DOORS.

THE BANK OF AUGUSTA CLOSED BY ITS DIRECTORS,

A Speculating President Loads it Down With Georgetown Bonds, Upon Which it Could Not Realize —The History of the Failure and its Causes —The Assets and Liabilities, Etc.

AUGUSTA, Ga., January 9.—[Special.]—The Bank of Augusta this morning displayed the legend on its front door, reading:

"Closed by order of the board of directors."

This created considerable excitement for a while, as the failure of the bank, after the hard times, looked ominous. Other banks assured the people that the failure of the Bank of Augusta would effect no other bank in Augusta, and when the depositors were reassurred by the statement that they were preferred creditors, and would get dollar for dollar, they too, quieted down.

HOW THE FAILURE CAME ABOUT.

The failure of this bank is no surprise, as its deposits have fallen off largely since the failure of Robers & Co., about a month ago, of which firm W. S. Roberts was president. The Bank of Augusta was the head. The notes of the bank in New York were also due for nearly one hundred and forty thousand dollars, and the break was forced by the failure of the bank to realize or even get a bid on one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of bonds of the Georgetown and Lane's road, which the president of the bank had accepted as collateral for a loan of $80,000 to President A. J. Twiggs, for the purpose of building the road from Georgetown, S. C., to Lane's, on the Carolina Northeastern road.

THE POINT REACHED.

It seems that President Roberts loaned the money on these bonds without the consent or even the knowledge of the finance committee, or any of the bank directors, and when the loan was made known to them, he represented the scheme as a big and profitable speculation. Some of the directors had misgivings, and sent Captain John W. Clark to New York to negotiate the bonds. He failed to do anything whatever with them, and when he so reported to the directors last night, on his return, Mr. H. H. Hickman, one of the directors, declared the bank broken, and opposed receiving another dollar as a deposit.

PROTECTING THE DEPOSITORS.

He offered resolutions that the property be assigned for the benefit of the creditors, preferring the depositors. This was done and Harper & Brother, attorneys, were made assignees. The bank deposits has dwindled to twenty-eight thousand dollars, and it is divided in small amounts, so no one will suffer any hardship, and the assignees and creditors say the depositors will receive their full amount, as the sound assets are over a hundred thousand.

THE ASSETS OF THE BANK.

The assets comprise about $250,000 in notes discounted, real estate and building about $40,000, a fraction of the State road lease, worth about $10,000, and other assets given in the statement, all valued at $328,000. The statement shows a balance of liabilities comprised of $150,000 in all, stock $28,000; deposits due banks in New York, $140,000; other bills payable $20,000, and small amounts in unpaid dividends, rediscounts, etc.

THE LIABILITIES.

The Georgia Railroad bank holds a mortgage of twelve thousand five hundred dollars on the bank building, about half its value. The principal loss will be to the stockholders, and the stock will be swept entirely away. The depositors and creditors will realize the amounts due them, and the New York notes will be met by the bondholders selling the Georgetown road. Several unsecured notes of the president amounting to twenty thousand dollars, are also among the assets.

Court in Terrell.

DAWSON, Ga., January 9.—[Special.]—The superior court is still in session, and engaged in trying criminal cases now. The civil docket will most probably be resumed early next week. At this term of the court, the litigation involving the Woolbright estate, and which has been pending for the last five years, has been terminated, much to the satisfaction of the beneficiaries of the estate.

Colonel Olin J. Wimberly, of Lumpkin, recently professor in our college here, one of the brainiest and brighest of young Georgians, and an honored alumnus of Vanderbilt university, is in attendance upon the court, having been retained in an important civil cause. His honor, Judge J. T. Clarke, continues to grow in public favor as an admirable, and able, just, and withal one of the most courteous and popular judges this circuit has ever had.

Found in a Dying Condition.

JEFFERSON, Ga., January 9.—[Special.]—This morning, as parties were coming to town on what is known as the academy road, when near the Bear branch, they discovered Jim McNeal in a senseless condition. He had some five wounds on his head, one fracturing the skull near the top of the head in front. The wounds appear to have been made with a rock. McNeal is a desparate character when under the influence of liquor. He was at the election, sober and was on his road home when found. His horse and buggy were found near the river, some two miles away, on the same road. The horse was hitched by the side of the road. He has been at the place where he was found till late this afternoon, when he was removed. He is speechless. The physicians trepanned his skull, with the hope that he may be able to tell who injured him. There is very little hope of his recovery.

Death of Dr. Darnall.

GRIFFIN, Ga., January 9.—[Special.]—Dr. T. M. Darnall, the oldest resident physician and one of our most honored and beloved citizens, died yesterday morning. Dr. Darnall was buried to-day, and his funeral was one of the largest ever seen in Griffin. The deceased had been in the family of nearly every one in Griffin, and his death is keenly felt, and his place cannot be filled in the homes and the hearts of many.

A Hunter Killed.

GRIFFIN, Ga., January 9.—[Special.]—Yesterday, while hunting just over the line, in Pike county, Peter Akin, son of David Akin, was killed. Young Akin was hunting, and while in the act of getting over a fence, the gun was discharged, the contents entering his head, from the effects of which he instantly died. Peter Akin was a bright and promising young man, under twenty years of age.

The Oldest Republican Blue.

SAVANNAH, Ga., January 9.—[Special.]—The Republican Blues have been presented with a life-size oil portrait of P. M. Russell, the oldest surviving member of the company, who made his first parade with the Blues January 8th, 1834—fifty-one years ago.

Relief for the Spaniards.

SAVANNAH, Ga., January 9.—[Special.]—Savannah has raised $362 for the relief of the sufferers by the recent earthquake in Spain.

STATE SPECIALS CONDENSED.

Mr. Tom Stanley is at work surveying on the Oconee river in accordance with the appropriation of $25,000 made by congress.

Harmony Grove is to have an election for mayor and aldermen on the 15th.

Arrangements are being made by some of the university boys in Athens for an inter collegiate debate.

The candy factory in Athens is in full blast, and will soon be turning out 1,800 pounds a day.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

Jackson Goes Dry.

JACKSON, Ga., January 9.—[Special.]—Jackson went prohibition by 25 majority, and the good work still goes on. Will take a vote on it in the county in a few weeks.

In Stewart County.

LUMPKIN, Ga., January 9.—[Special.]—The election in this county resulted in the following: Ordinary, J. B. Latimer; sheriff, J. B. Griffis; clerk superior court, B. F. Hawes; tax collector, G. W. Aid; tax receiver, J. T. Harrison; surveyor, J. A. Fort; coroner, J. H. Thornton.

In Monroe County.

FORSYTH, Ga., January 9.—[Special.]—The election in this county (Monroe) was very exciting and warmly contested. Sufficient returns from the precincts have been received to warrant the opinion that all the old county officers are elected except the coroner.

In Elbert County.

ELBERTON, December 9.—[Special.]—The following persons were elected yesterday:

Ordinary, George L. Almond; clerk superior court, R. M. Willis; sheriff, D. B. Alexander; tax collector, E. B. Higginbotham; tax receiver, T. J. Hester; treasurer, John L. Wilhite; surveyor, R. W. Cleveland; coroner, B. B. Beck.

In Clinch County.

HOMERVILLE, Ga., January 9.—[Special.]—The following is the result of the election in Clinch county:

Ordinary, Martin S. Corbitt; clerk superior court, W. A Ecord; sheriff, Jerry M. Jeffords; receiver of tax returns, J. C. Jones; tax collector, G. A. Register; treasurer, H. C. Moore; surveyor, G. M. Dame; coroner, Wm. Parker.

In Carroll County.

CARROLLTON, Ga., January 9.—[Special.]—The election passed off quietly in this county. An unusual large vote was polled, with the following result:

S. J. Brown, ordinary; J. M. B. Kelly, clerk; J. M. Hewitt, sheriff; W. D. Crutchfield, tax receiver; W. D. Jones, tax collector; J. S. Tumlin, treasurer; B. W. Bonner, surveyor; Gilbert Cole, coroner.

In Paulding County.

DALLAS, Ga., January 9.—[Special.]—At election for county officers the following were elected:

Clerk superior court, W. I. Fain; ordinary, H. C. Scoggins; sheriff, R. W. Russum; county treasurer, G. W. McBrayer; tax receiver, P. M. Carter; tax collector, H. S. Williams; coroner, C. M. Gray; surveyor, John Westbrook commissioners, A. Moulding, J. L. Pearson, John N. Sligh.

In Habersham County.

CLARKESVILLE, Ga., January 9.—[Special.]—The election held in this county for county officials, resulted in the choice of the following:

Ordinary, W. D. Hill; Clerk, J. H. Addison; sheriff, Thomas J. Ghastley; tax collector, David Porter; receiver, A. C. Ingles; treasurer, J. C. Allred; surveyor, Burges Smith; coroner, William Edmonds.

The election excited unusual interest.

In Hancock County.

SPARTA, Ga., January 9.—[Special.]—Dr. J. T. Andrews, who has been clerk of the Hancock superior court for several years past, and who was defeated for the office in the election of the 7th inst. by Mr. J. T. Riley, will contest the election, and has employed Messrs. Jordan & Lewis to represent him. The governor has been telegraphed to and asked not to issue Mr. Riley's commission until the contest is decided.

In Brooks County.

QUITMAN, Ga., January 9.—[Special.]—The county election was the most hotly contested one ever seen in the county, and resulted as follows: For ordinary, A. P. Perham; clerk, W. G. Beatley; sheriff, W. A. McNeil; tax receiver, J. W. Phillips; tax collector, S. S. Meadows; county surveyor, C. R. O'Neal; treasurer, H. W. Sharpe; coroner, E. D. Ponder.

Judge Perham is the present incumbent and a general favorite in south Georgia.

In Newton County.

COVINGTON, Ga., January 9.—[Special.]—The following named gentlemen were yesterday elected to fill the offices in this (Newton county):

E. F. Edwards, ordinary; John B. Davis, clerk superior court; Newton Anderson, sheriff; S. F. Mixon, tax collector; J. J. Stephenson, tax receiver; J. F. Henderson, treasurer; James Geiger, county surveyor; John Freeman, coroner.

For county commissioners—I. W. Brown, John B. Meadors, T. J. Shepherd, W. G. Jones, A. L. Hays.

The ordinary's office will probably be contested.

In Forsyth County.

CUMMING, Ga., January 9.—[Special.]—The election for county officers passed off quietly. No nominations were made. Out of the thirty-three candidates running, the following were elected:

Ordinary, Henry L. Hawkins; clerk superior court, S. B. Patterson; sheriff, R. F Tinsley; tax collector, James R. Scott; tax receiver, Stephen Terry; treasurer, Jesse N. Clement; county commissioner, W. D. Humphrey; county surveyor, R. C. Montgomery. The election was very close, no candidate getting a large majority.

In Early County.

BLAKELY, Ga., January 9.—[Special.]—The election for county officers was one of the most exciting held for many years. Every indication points to the success of the following ticket:

J. B. Jones, ordinary; J. W. Alexander, Jr., clerk of superior court; R. B. Taylor, tax assessor; T. J. Johnson, tax collector; L. E. Black, sheriff; H. H. Buchanan, treasurer; J. T. Williams, surveyor; James Butler, coroner; H. C. Fryer, T. M. Howard, B. L McIntosh, W. C. Sheffield, and R. H. Lanier, county commissioners.

The Quitman Council.

QUITMAN, January 9.—[Special.]—The new mayor and aldermen were inducted into office last evening, and proceeded to elect the officers as follows: Clerk and treasurer, Milton C. Wade: marshal, H. M. Elder; night police, G. Raymond; corporation attorney, D. W. Rountree; mayor pro tem, Alderman R. C. McIntosh.

The town has been dry since December 31st, but the present board, by universal consent of the citizens, will license the sale of whisky and charge therefor $500, or like amount.

In Terrell County.

DAWSON, Ga., January 9.—[Special.]—The election passed off quietly, and Terrell county has secured an efficient corps of officers for the ensuing two years. The following persons were elected:

H. S. Bell, ordinary; J. C. F. Clarke, clerk; W. N. Thornton, sheriff; W. R. R. Baldwin, receiver; John H. Crouch, collector; J. D. Laing, treasurer; M. A. McNulty, surveyor; John Daniel, coroner.

There were no contests for any of these offices, except those of sheriff and tax collector. Mr. Thornton, the present efficient sheriff, was reelected by a decided majority over his worthy opponent, Mr. J. B. Arent. Mr. Crouch was chosen for the third time as tax collector, defeating two excellent young men, Messrs. Dennis Brim and James W. Gammage. Judge Bell, one of the best ordinaries in Georgia, was again honored by reelection for the third time. Judge J. C. F. Clarke, an old veteran, who has been in the clerk's office for over twenty years, merited and received reelection.

In Bartow County.

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., January 9.—[Special.]—The official vote of Bartow county for county officers is as follows: Sheriff, W. W. Roberts, 1,214; A. M. Franklin, 9904; ordinary, J. A. Howard, 963; G. W Hendricks, 872; treasurer, H. W. Cobb, 1,091; A. G. B. Vandiver, 90; tax collector, B. A. Barton, 971; J. T. Linn 823; tax receiver, W. W. Ginn, 876, Albert, Smith 867; for clerk, F. M. Durham, 2,203, no opposition; surveyor, D. W. K. Peacock, 2,081, no opposition; coroner, J. B. Rowland, 709; D. B. Bull, 444. There were several other candidates in the field, but have only given the names of the two receiving the highest number of votes. The county commissioners elected are as follows: J. C. Milan, J. A. Dobbs, J. T. Lewis. A. A. Vincent and B. T. Leake. Messrs. Howard, Cobb, Barton, Ginn, Durham and Peacock were all re-elected, Mr. Howard having held the office of ordinary for six consecutive terms of four years each.

The Election in Whitfield.

DALTON, January 9.—[Special.]—The election for county officers of Whitfield county resulted as follows: For ordinary—J. P. Freeman, 828; M. R. Berry, 808; A. Farmsworth, 188. For clerk superior court—H. C. Hamilton, 1,809. For sheriff—S. D. Barch, 1,274; John Sansom, 516. Tax Receiver—Joseph Boyle 558; M. P. Quillian, 264; L. W. Thomason, 336; John F. Rollins, 221; T. N. Stanford, 146; Wm. F. Russell, 289. Tax collector—J. W. Fincher, 778; Sam Ried, 369; G. W. Thomas, 333; David Roslinger, 212; J. M. Davis, 105; county treasurer—M. N. Wood, 997; L. W. Barrett, 744; N. Nations, 24. County surveyor—Fred W. Moore, 934; W. H. Boyd, 431; W. J M. Thomas, 251. Coroner—A. L. Sutherland, 1,114; R. H. Fox, 552. County commissioners—T. H. Pitner, 873; A. M. Lynn, 629; N. G. Henderson, 624; W. R. Greer, 615; A. P. Roberts, 195; H. A. Wrench, 614; Wm. McNabb, 302; Tim Ford, 511; D. W. Mitchell, 572; J. C. Norton, 437; M. Hassler, 519; J. G. W. Mills, 250; J. W. Bowie, 37.

In Muscogee County.

COLUMBUS, Ga., January 9—[Special.]—To-day Captain William Redd, Jr., the defeated candidate for tax collector of this county, through his counsel, Colonel C. J. Thornton, notified Governor McDaniel that he would contest the election of Mr. Davis Andrews, and asked that his commission be withheld until he could have a hearing. Mr H. W. Dozier will also contest the election of Captain J. C. Reedy, tax receiver.

In Chattahoochee County.

COLUMBUS, Ga., January 9.—[Special.]—The returns from Chattahoochee county, received to-day show the election of James Castleberry ordinary and clerk superior court; Lafayette Harpe, sheriff; Frank V. Schley, tax collector; J. D. Bagley, tax receiver; W. E. Murphy, surveyor. There was no change in the old officers, except tax collector, for which position Mr. Frank V. Schley defeated A. D. Harpe by one majority. Mr. Harpe to-day notified the governor that he would contest the election.

In Telfair County.

MCRAE, Ga., January 9.—[Special.]—The following is the result of the election of county officers in this county: Ordinary—Alex. McDuffie, 923. Clerk superior court—J. T. McRae, 964. County surveyor—W. E. Graham, 786. The above were elected their own successors and had no opposition. Sheriff—E. A. McRae, 481; R. S. Livingston, 427. Tax receiver—E. G. McDuffie, 819; W. H. Cotter, 98. Tax collector—J. H. Ryals, 659; G. Mizell, 256. County treasurer—W. L. Smith, 670; A. McEachin, 258. Coroner—J. W. Mimms, 368; Albert Payne, colored, 152. County commissioners—D. F. McRae, 437, and J. A. Clements, 475.

In Oglethorpe County.

LEXINGTON, January 9.—[Special.]—Excitement was at fever heat over the county election. The ordinary and clerk were re-elected. Judge Gilham having made a long and useful judge, and Clerk George H. Lester having held that office for over forty-two years. He is without exception the best clerk in the state.

Thomas D. Gilham, Ordinary; George H. Lester, Clerk; Edgar Maxwell, Sheriff; C. E. Amason, Collector; W. T. Young, Treasurer; J. T. England, Recorder; Dave Wynne, Deputy Sheriff; Commissioners, W. C. Birchmore, Thomas B. Moss, George W. Smith, George W. Whitehead, M. L. Raines. W. T. Young beat J. Crowley one vote for treasurer and his election may be contested.

In Coweta County.

NEWNAN, Ga., January 9.—[Special.]—The following is a list of the county officers elected: Ordinary, W. H. Persons; clerk superior court, Daniel Swint; sheriff, George H. Carmichael; tax receiver, J. B. Strong; tax collector, J. H. Shelnutt; treasurer, W. J. Cook; surveyor, P. A. Herndon; coroner, S. J. Shropshire; county commissioners, W. W. Sasser, J. A. Hunter, P. O. Collinsworth, J. D. Sims and J. N. Sewell. This was the nominated ticket. There was no opposition.

The city council elected Z. S. Conyers city clerk and re elected the following: J. T. Hollis, chief marshal and Joseph Shannon, deputy; W. Y. Atkinson, city attorney; and R. W. Andrews, treasurer.

In Franklin County.

CARNESVILLE, Ga., January 9.—[Special.]—The following is the result of the election for county officers of Franklin county for the next two years: Lemuel N. Tribble, ordinary; A. J. Neal, clerk superior court; J. C. C. Miller, tax receiver; C. L. Mize, tax collector; Thomas C. Burton, treasurer; H. A. Conger, surveyor; H. H. Hayes, coroner; J. C. McConnell, sheriff.

AN INCIDENT OF THE DAY.

The election passed off very quietly, without any disturbances during the day. About 8 o'clock at night, as Mr. Dan W. Allan, a medical student and prescription clerk in the drug store of Dr. H. M. Freeman, was passing from the courthouse to his place of business he was struck in the face with a rock thrown by a negro. It cut a considerable gash in his face, inflicting an ugly flesh wound. This was the only disturbance reported in the county.

In Milton County.

ALPHARETTA, Ga., January 9.—[Special.]—At the election for justice of peace for the town district M. J. Seale was elected over C. A. Watkins by 8 majority.

In the election for county officers, W. H. Nesbit, the present incumbent, was re-elected, (so far as heard from,) by one vote. It requires the official count to determine which is elected, Nesbit or Morris.

For clerk of superior court P. D. McCleskey was elected. J. B. Parker sheriff, with W. A. Tearly as deputy; J. K. C. Shirley, receiver tax returns; Perkins, collector; James Spencer, county treasurer; J. B. Kimbell, county surveyor; A. N. Eckols, coroner.

A STRANGE TRAGEDY.

In Which a Suspected Boy is Relieved From Blame.

LAWRENCEVILLE, January 9.—[Special.]—On yesterday an inquest was held over the dead body of little Oscar Ford, a boy of about fifteen years of age and son of J. L. Ford, of this county. He and Dan Cooper, a colored boy on Mr. Ford's place, had been out hunting, and had stopped on their return home to try each other's fire arms at a mark, the negro boy having a pistol. Oscar shot the pistol, and cocked both barrels of the gun and handed it to the negro boy to shoot, which he did, Oscar telling him at the same time to be careful, that the left hammer would not stand. The negro boy went to see how close he shot to the mark and returned to where Oscar was standing swinging the gun in his right hand. The evidence disclosed that at this point Oscar for mischief pointed the empty pistol at the negro boy and told him to "lookout," to which the negro paid no attention as he stated he did not think Oscar aimed to harm him, and about this time the gun fired, the whole load lodging in the right side of the little boy, breaking one of his ribs and driving it partly in. The negro says he don't know how the gun came to go off, but it is supposed he started, innocently however, to raise the gun up as Oscar said "lookout" and the hammer striking his body in some way went down. The boy lived only a short while, but before he died said for none of the family to harm Dan about it as he did it accidently. The jury rendered the verdict accordingly, finding that he was accidentally killed by Dan Cooper, but by negligent and careless handling of the gun—Mr. E. D. Herrin being foreman. He was buried yesterday afternoon in the old Cooper burial ground.

Advertising the South.

From the Macon Evening News.

One effect of the recent visit of Mr. Randall and some of his political friends does not seem to have caught the attention of the southern press. The visit has largely advertised the south, and in a way altogether favorable. Many of the northern and western papers that have commented upon the visit have had much to say concerning the farming and manufacturing advantages of this section. Mr. Randall's speeches while in the south, all of them containing high praise of the south's peculiarly favorable situation as a farming, mining and manufacturing center, have had wide publicity throughout the country. All this must result in awakening interest in the south, and in inducing a good class of people to seek homes within her borders.

Colonel A. K. McClure, of the Philadelphia Times, accompanied by two Press representatives, will soon start upon a tour of observation through the south. Colonel McClure is a man of liberal views and much influence; and, as he is already shown a favorable interest in the south, there is every reason to believe that his visit will result in great good to her.

These two visits, and some other minor influences, in conjunction with the New Orleans cotton exposition, will give the material interests of the south more prominence than they ever had before. We believe that this is all that is needed to set the stream of emigration flowing in this direction. There are those in the south who oppose emigration of foreigners into her limits. Perhaps there are those who opposed any kind of emigration. These people are mistaken.

A Fight in the Jail.

From the Hawkinsville, Ga., News.

Sam Durham and William Franklin, two colored attaches of the Pulaski county chaingang, became involved in a difficulty in the jail the day after Christmas, and Franklin carved Durham in a terrible manner with a glass bottle. Durham alarmed the town by yelling "help!" "murder!" etc., and when the combatants were finally reached the brick floors of the cells were covered with blood, in fact the crimson current of life stood in pools. A terrible gash was cut in Durham's temple and on one side of his face. He was carried to the drug store of John Fale & Co., where his wounds were dressed by Dr. Peurifoy and "Dr." Tom Hamp Grace. Some of the main arteries of the face were severed and it proved a difficult job to stop the flow of blood. The wounded darkey must have lost at least three pints of blood, and the question now is, "How much blood can the average negro man lose and still live?"

THE NEWS IN GEORGIA.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

A Desperate Negro Killed in Warren County—A Man Badly Burned—A Negro Boy Shot Accidently—A Ginhouse Burned in Lee County—A Boy Bitten by a Snake.

Weldon Thompson, colored, cut Bill Hicks, colored, with a razor on the left arm. The gash was five inches long and penetrated to the bone. He was also cut on the left cheek, near the mouth. This happened at a party in Walton county, at Mr. Berry Bostick's. Dr. Long administered the proper surgical aid.

The Warrenton Clipper says that Mr. O L. Wilhoit, a leading farmer, residing about one mile from town, by a well-directed shot, saved himself from a violent death on Monday morning of last week. A negro by the name of David Coleman had been living on his place about eight years, and this year came out in debt. Mr. Wilhoit offered to keep him another year and allow him to work out his indebtedness, but the negro refused all the terms that were made him. Seeing that it was the latter's intention to leave, Mr. Wilhoit informed him that none of his effects should be taken from the place until he had canceled his indebtedness. Coleman paid no attention to this, but was moving off. Mr. Wilhoit appeared and ordered the negroes in charge of the wagons to leave the premises. At this juncture Coleman picked up an ax that was lying in the yard and approached Mr. Wilhoit in a threatening manner. The latter drew his pistol and told the negro to drop the ax or he would shoot him. Not heeding the warning, Coleman continued to advance, and when in about six feet of Mr. Wilhoit made a sudden spring with the ax uplifted. At this crisis Mr. Wilhoit discharged his pistol and Coleman fell, the ball entering his shoulder near the neck. The shot will produce death. The physicians in attendance are unable to trace the direction taken by the ball.

Another newspaper will be started in Cartersville during the present month, and will be edited by one of the ablest men in Georgia. The parties desire their names withheld for the present.

John Spencer, who was arrested in Atlanta, was taken to Cartersville and lodged in jail.

A negro boy named Henry Sweet, seventeen years old, in Mitchell county, killed a boy about the same age in the country near here. Several boys were frolicking in the woods, and that one of the party had a pistol which he discharged several times. Henry Sweet took the pistol to examine it, the other boys gathered around him, and were looking on when by accident the weapon was exploded and simultaneous with the report Abe Livingston fell to the ground, the ball having penetrated his skull, entering just above the right eye. The wounded negro died, and a commitment trial resulted in the acquittal of the accused. This same boy, a short time ago, threatened to kill a white man by the name of Mashburn, daring him to come out of his house, and loitering around his premises for some time with a shot gun in his hand.

Another case of accidental shooting occurred a few miles from Camilla, on the plantation of Mr. R. Wingale. A negro, Eb Spence, to frighten his wife, who was afraid of the sight of a pistol, picked up one that he supposed to be empty and snapped it at her, when to his consternation she fell back with a 32 calibre ball in her head. She is yet alive but Dr. Wood, who is attending her, informs us that she cannot possibly recover.

Another sad tragedy occurred near the same place. Little Ellis, an eleven-year-old son of Mr. A. J. Miller, living eight miles east of Camilla, Sunday morning chased a rabbit to a hollow stump, and running to the stump the little fellow thrust his hand into the hole to catch the rabbit when he was bitten by a rattlesnake, from the effects of which he died this morning.

Some time since Hon. J. R. Binion, of Hancock, had his hand very severely cut up in his steam gin. The wound was quite a severe one cutting the hand through in several places from palm to back. His suffering has been intense. While suffering with his hand another affliction befel Captain Binion, his residence was set on fire. The fire had made such headway that it was impossible to check it, and in his enfeebled condition he was compelled to stand aside and see the commodious residence, in which he had reared an honored family and expected to spend a happy and contented old age, burn down before him. He was enabled to save but a part of his household furniture.

The stockholders of the Randolph county manufacturing company held a meeting last Thursday, and elected the following officers: President, D. R. McWilliams; vice-president, J. W. Aven; treasurer, C. N. Simpson; secretary, G. F. Barfield. A. J. Allison, C. N. Simpson and G. F. Barfield directors. The capacity of the factoty has been increased 35 per cent, the new machinery has all been put in and adjusted, and work will be resumed to-day with far more orders than can possibly be filled.

One day last week Mr. J. E. Brewer, of Elberton, found it necessary to reprimand one of his hands at the livery stable and after doing so, turned off to go into his office, whereupon the negro picked up a stick of wood and struck Mr. Brewer a severe blow on the side of the head, knocking him down. Some other gentleman being near prevented the negro from striking him a second time. Mr. Brewer was painfully, but not seriously hurt. The negro finally go the worst of it.

The ginhouse of Mr. G. A. W. Thompson, a few miles from this city in Lee county, was destroyed by fire Tuesday night. There was stored in the ginhouse about 300 bushels of cotton seed, and this, together with the building, gins, etc., were burned. Mr. Thompson estimates his loss at $1,500, on which he had insurance to the amount of $1,000.

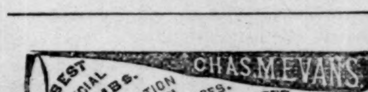
The county commissioners of Floyd have offered a reward of $20 for the apprehension of Henry Greggs, a colored convict, who escaped from the county chaingang on the 15th of last month.

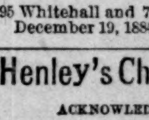
The spring term of Louisville high school, Professor C. H. S. Jackson principal, opens on Monday next, 12th inst., with flattering prospects.

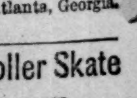
Mr. Y. A. Cox, of Hebron, has cabbages and English peas up and looking well.

The new Catholic church building in Sandersville is covered in and surmounted by the frame work of a tall and handsome spire.

Rev. Wm. Haslett, of Gwinnett county, died on the 27th of December, after a long and useful career as a member of the Baptist church, honored and beloved by all who knew him. He was born in Abbeville, S. C., on the 18th of January, 1807, and while quite young moved with his parents to Walton county, in this state. On the 28th of April, 1827, he married Miss Mahaley Coley, of DeKalb county. In 1852 he came to Gwinnett, where he lived until his death. A short time after his marriage he joined the Baptist church, and began his ministry in 1831 and was faithful to his charge for 53 years. He raised a family of eleven children to years of maturity, five of whom, with his faithful consort, preceded him to the spirit land.







THE RAILROADS.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM
LINES.

Meeting of Passenger Agents in Louisville
late Rates Southwest—Earnings of the Ke
Central—The Memphis and Charlest
Road—General Railroad Points.

The earnings of the Kentucky Cen
the third week of December show an
of about 3 per cent as compared with
the corresponding week of 1883. The
are:
1884....................................
1883....................................

Increase................................

Memphis Avalanche: Our railroa
ing contemporaries are fond of alludin
Georgia railway commission system.
always forget that Georgia has had
head of her system, the oldest and
the best railroad man in America, C
Wallace, of Tennessee. No system
work badly with Campbell Wallace
head of it. He wouldn't let it work b

The Memphis and Charleston railr
leased in 1877 to East Tennessee for
years. In one section of the lease it wa
that the lease could be broken on six
notice. In an amendment to the le
right to discontinue or annul on six
notice was retained by the East Tenne
taken from the Memphis and Charlest
consideration was that the East T
should assume Memphis and Cha
floating debt. This was not done, an
understood that Memphis and Ch
could annul the lease on six months'
Last summer General Thomas offered
to the East Tennessee individually all
ing debt of the Memphis and Charles
the East Tennessee, which was a
General Thomas now owns the maj
Memphis and Charleston stock, and
sires the lease canceled can give six
notice to the Fast Tennessee.

The Committee of Fifteen.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

The committee composed of fifteen
passenger agents of lines interested
ern traffic, met at the Galt house yes
consider the condition of travel south
the stability of the rate schedule that
mulgated several months ago. For s
there have been rumors of a cut in th
but just where the cut came from wa
thoritatively stated, until the membe
committee began to arrive in the city
rier-Journal reporter was informed
that some very serious cuts had been
northwestern lines, by which trav
lower rates from extreme points t
could from Chicago, and that throug
known trick of the shrewd traveler
pon to Chicago was used, after which
of the ticket fell into the hands of th
and demoralized the business. Th
Central and the Wabash were als
with a failure to live up to the a
and it was to look into these matters t
man E. P. Wilson called the meeting

The committee went into secre
with Mr. E. P. Wilson, of the Q
Crescent, in the chair, at 11 o'clock,
the exception of a short recess for din
busy until six o'clock last evening.
the members of the committee, th
present a number of general passeng
who came, by special invitation, to t
in the deliberations and give the c
the benefit of their advice. The
lasted much longer than ma
posed it would, and it was said to ha
rather stormy at times.

The Illinois Central claims to be th
line to New Orleans, and with the
and other prorating lines was di
contend for a lower rate to that point
were finally held to the old sched
meeting resulted in the formation of
agreement to be entered into by all comp
lines through Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago
Evansville, Louisville, Cincinnati, and all ga
ways through Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Mich
and Ohio, to sustain full rates under
rangements promulgated last spr
demand from connecting lines a ful
tion of rates. Under the agreement
is bound to adhere to the rates that
heretofore.

The committee of fifteen was repr
the following membership: E. P.
and C. route, chairman: C. P. Atm
N. railroad; A. H. Hanson, J. C. r
A. Ford, Pennsylvania company, by
Dusen; A. Pope, N. and W. rai
Slaughter, R. and D. railroad, by
B. W. Wrenn, E. T., V. and G. rail
Smith, C., C., C. and I. railroad
Wood, Pennsylvania railroad; J.
son, A. C. line.

There were also present by invitati
pating in the meeting: F. Chandle
W. B. Jerome, N. Y. C. and H. R
George Charlton, Chicago and Alto
vant, N. O. and T. railroad; L. S.
P. railway; C. H. Grant, C. B., and
H. C. Townsend, Mo. P. railway;
Cairo S. L.; W. S. Baldwin, L
C. railroad; Colonel A. G. Reeves, B

The chairman was instructed
and circulate a form of contract w
properly executed, will probabl
more uniform understanding a
nance.

By the agreement, trunk line
quired to shorten the limit on N
tickets by allowing five days ea
stead of fifteen days, for the trip.
tine matters were presented to the
and a subsequent meeting of line
discussed the question of
southern cities to Washington
inaugural ceremonies. It was
rates from New Orleans, Vicksb
and other southwestern points s
unlimited fare for the round tr
general public, and that milita
tions in uniform, under comman
carried at a rate of 2½ cents per
round trip, or 1¼ cents per mile
tance carried.

The majority of the gentlemen
cago to attend the meeting of n
upon the subject of rates to th
which was called to meet there to

Songs Never Su

"How does that verse run? Someth
isn't it?

'There are who touch the magic
And noisy fame is proud to wi
Alas! for those who never sing,
But die with all their music in

"Yes, that's beautiful, pathetic an
your representative. "The poet all
who are somehow suppressed, and
full allowance of joy and air. Whic
of a letter shown me the other day
Co., of New York, signed by Mr. E.
Chapman, Snyder Co., Pa., a promi
man of that place. He writes:

"'I have suffered with asthma
years, and had a terrible attack in
January, 1882. I hardly know wha
to take PARKER'S TONIC. I did so,
day I took four doses. The effect
That night I slept as if nothing was
me, and have ever since. I have h
but no asthma. My breathing is n
if I had never known that disease.
any one who has asthma tell him i
PARKER'S TONIC will cure it—ev
years.' There was a man who esc
those whom the poet laments.

This preparation, which has
known as PARKER'S GINGER TONIC
be advertised and sold under th
KER'S TONIC. Inasmuch as ginger
important ingredient, and unpri
are constantly deceiving their cu
stituting inferior preparations un
ginger, we drop the misleading w

There is no change, however, in
itself, and all bottles remaining
dealers, wrapped under the name
GER TONIC contain the genuine
facsimile signature of HISCOCK
bottom of the outside wrapper.

It is the way with half the truth
we live, that it only haunts us
pulsations which are never born i

"Woman and Her Di
is the title of an interesting illu
(96 pages) sent, post-paid,
stamps. Address World's Disp
Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE RAILROADS.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM THE LINES.

Meeting of Passenger Agents in Louisville to Regulate Rates Southwest—Earnings of the Kentucky Central—The Memphis and Charleston Road—General Railroad Points.

The earnings of the Kentucky Central for the third week of December show an increase of about 3 per cent as compared with those of the corresponding week of 1883. The figures are:

1884	$45,902
1883	44,735
Increase	$ 1,167

Memphis Avalanche: Our railroad wrecking contemporaries are fond of alluding to the Georgia railway commission system. They always forget that Georgia has had at the head of her system, the oldest and perhaps the best railroad man in America, Campbell Wallace, of Tennessee. No system would work badly with Campbell Wallace at the head of it. He wouldn't let it work badly.

The Memphis and Charleston railroad was leased in 1877 to East Tennessee for twenty years. In one section of the lease it was agreed that the lease could be broken on six months' notice. In an amendment to the lease the right to discontinue or annul on six months' notice was retained by the East Tennessee and taken from the Memphis and Charleston. The consideration was that the East Tennessee should assume Memphis and Charleston's floating debt. This was not done, and it was understood that Memphis and Charleston could annul the lease on six months' notice. Last summer General Thomas offered to pay to the East Tennessee individually all the floating debt of the Memphis and Charleston due the East Tennessee, which was accepted. General Thomas now owns the majority of Memphis and Charleston stock, and if he desires the lease canceled can give six months' notice to the East Tennessee.

The Committee of Fifteen.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

The committee composed of fifteen general passenger agents of lines interested in southern traffic, met at the Galt house yesterday to consider the condition of travel southward and the stability of the rate schedule that was promulgated several months ago. For some time there have been rumors of a cut in the rates, but just where the cut came from was not authoritatively stated, until the members of the committee began to arrive in the city. A Courier-Journal reporter was informed yesterday that some very serious cuts had been made by northwestern lines by which travelers got lower rates from extreme points than they could from Chicago, and that through a well-known trick of the shrewd traveler the coupon to Chicago was used, after which the rest of the ticket fell into the hands of the scalper, and demoralized the business. The Illinois Central and the Wabash were also charged with a failure to live up to the agreement, and it was to look into these matters that Chairman E. P. Wilson called the meeting.

The committee went into secret session, with Mr. E. P. Wilson, of the Queen and Crescent, in the chair, at 11 o'clock, and, with the exception of a short recess for dinner, were busy until six o'clock last evening. Besides the members of the committee, there were present a number of general passenger agents, who came, by special invitation, to take part in the deliberations and give the committee the benefit of their advice. The meeting lasted much longer than many supposed it would, and it was said to have been rather stormy at times.

The Illinois Central claims to be the short-line to New Orleans, and with the Wabash and other prorating lines was disposed to contend for a lower rate to that point, but they were finally held to the old schedule. The meeting resulted in the formation of a joint agreement to be entered into by all competing lines through Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, Evansville, Louisville, Cincinnati, and all gateways through Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan and Ohio, to sustain full rates under the arrangements promulgated last spring, and demand from connecting lines a full proportion of rates. Under the agreement every line is bound to adhere to the rates that have ruled heretofore.

The committee of fifteen was represented by the following membership: E. P. Wilson, Q. and C. route, chairman: C. P. Atmore, L. and N. railroad; A. H. Hanson, J. C. railroad; E. A. Ford, Pennsylvania company, by Mr. Van-Dusen; A. Pope, N. and W. railroad; M. Slaughter, R. and D. railroad, by Sol Haas; B. W. Wrenn, E. T., V. and G. railroad; A. J. Smith, C., C., C. and I. railroad; James R. Wood, Pennsylvania railroad; J. M. Emmerson, A. C. line.

There were also present by invitation, participating in the meeting: F. Chandler, Wabash; W. B. Jerome, N. Y. C. and H. R. railroad; George Charlton, Chicago and Alton; J. S. Davant, N. O. and T. railroad; L. S. Brown, Ga. P. railway; C. H. Grant, C. B., and Q. railroad; H. C. Townsend, Mo. P. railway; B. F. Blue, Cairo S. L.; W. S. Baldwin, L., N. A. and C. railroad; Colonel A. G. Reeves, Bee-line.

The chairman was instructed to prepare and circulate a form of contract which, when properly executed, will probably secure a more uniform understanding and maintenance.

By the agreement, trunk lines were required to shorten the limit on New Orleans tickets by allowing five days each way, instead of fifteen days, for the trip. Other routine matters were presented to the committee, and a subsequent meeting of lines in interest discussed the question of rates from southern cities to Washington during the inaugural ceremonies. It was agreed that rates from New Orleans, Vicksburg, Mobile and other southwestern points should be one unlimited fare for the round trip from the general public, and that military organizations in uniform, under command, should be carried at a rate of 2½ cents per mile for the round trip, or 1¼ cents per mile for the distance carried.

The majority of the gentlemen went to Chicago to attend the meeting of northern lines upon the subject of rates to the inaugural, which was called to meet there to-morrow.

Songs Never Sung.

"How does that verse run? Something like this, isn't it?

'There are who touch the magic string,
And noisy fame is proud to win them;
Alas! for those who never sing,
But die with all their music in them.'"

"Yes, that's beautiful, pathetic and true," said your representative. "The poet alludes to people who are somehow suppressed, and never get their full allowance of joy and air. Which reminds me of a letter shown me the other day by Hiscock & Co., of New York, signed by Mr. E. C. Williams, of Chapman, Snyder Co., Pa., a prominent business man of that place. He writes:

"'I have suffered with asthma for over forty years, and had a terrible attack in December and January, 1882. I hardly know what prompted me to take Parker's Tonic. I did so, and the first day I took four doses. The effect astonished me. That night I slept as if nothing was the matter with me, and have ever since. I have had colds since, but no asthma. My breathing is now as perfect as if I had never known that disease. If you know of any one who has asthma tell him in my name that Parker's Tonic will cure it—even after forty years.' There was a man who escaped the fate of those whom the poet laments.

This preparation, which has heretofore been known as Parker's Ginger Tonic, will hereafter be advertised and sold under the name of Parker's Tonic. Inasmuch as ginger is really an unimportant ingredient, and unprincipled dealers are constantly deceiving their customers by substituting inferior preparations under the name of ginger, we drop the misleading word.

There is no change, however, in the preparation itself, and all bottles remaining in the hands of dealers, wrapped under the name of Parker's Ginger Tonic contain the genuine medicine if the facsimile signature of Hiscock & Co. is at the bottom of the outside wrapper. 5 sat

It is the way with half the truth amidst which we live, that it only haunts us and makes dull pulsations which are never born into sound.

"Woman and Her Diseases"

is the title of an interesting illustrated treatise (96 pages) sent, post-paid, for three letter stamps. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

A Hearty, Ringing Laugh!

That is something out of your line. sir, it you have dyspepsia. You sit sullen and sour at the table, looking as if you had lost all your friends and expected to be sent to the poor house. Get well, and cheer up! How? Brown's Iron Bitters will do it! This prince of tonics has cured the most grievous cases, and will cure you. Mrs. W. Turpin, 817 Chambers street, St. Louis, writes: "My husband used Brown's Iron Bitters for headache and dyspepsia, with good results."

Two things command my veneration—the starry Heavens around me, and the law of duty within me—Emanuel Kant.

One bottle of Dr. Fuller's Pocket Injection, with syringe combined, cures without capsules. $1. All druggists. tu,th,sa-wk

A Texas dancing club is known as "The Hopping Disciples of the Devil." They hope some day to shake their heels in a climate warmer even than that of Texas.

Try it Yourself.

The proof of the pudding is not in chewing the string, but in having an opportunity to the article yourself. Sharp Bros., No. 202 Marietta street, Moran's Parmacy, opposite National Hotel, and Stillman & 168 Whitehall street, the druggists, have a free trial bottle of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup for each and every one who is afflicted with Cough, Colds, Asthma, Consump- tion or Lung Affection.

A Philadelphia school girl committed suicide because she could not keep up with her class.

The Great Southern Remedy.

ROSADALIS cures Scrofula, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility, Malaria and all diseases of a kindred nature arising from an impure condition of the blood. After physicians have failed to cure, a single bottle of ROSADALIS seems to effect such a marked change as to give new hope and life. Read this letter:

I have been a great sufferer with inflammatory Rheumatism for the last twelve months. I was induced to try your preparation, Rosadalis, and I have been greatly benefited. My hands and feet are still enlarged, but I feel so much better, that I want to continue taking the ROSADALIS. MRS. M. Y. DANCE,
Rehoboth, Va.

A Spanish river has disappeared. The earthquakes over there are probably managed by the railroad monopolies.

Cure for Piles.

The first symptom of Piles is an intense itching at night after getting warm. This unpleasant sensation is immediately relieved by an application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy. Piles in all forms, Itch, Salt Rheum and Ringworm can be permanently cured by the use of this great remedy. Price 50 cents. Manufactured by the Dr. Bosanko Medicine Co., Piqua O. Sold by Sharp Bros., No. 202 Marietta street, Moran's Pharmacy, opposite National Hotel, and Stillman & Co., 168 Whitehall street.

Senator Sharon is a small man. It is curious that so many of the ladies fall in love with little men.

Next to a clear conscience, for sound comfort, give a man a pair of easy shoes, and a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil for the rheumatism.

Philadelphians have become so numerous that street car riding in the Quaker city is described as torture.

Cincinnati, O., April 14, 1884.—S. B. Smith & Bro., Covington, Ky.—Esteemed Sirs: I have been troubled with a serious kidney affection, and seeing your advertisement, concluded to try a bottle of your May Flower, though without much hope of being benefited by it, The first bottle worked splendidly, and persevering with it use, I am entirely relieved of my painful illness. Any one can write to me and I will reiterate what is here written.
Mrs. E. Withee,
Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, O.

There are 623 newspapers and periodicals published in foreign languages in this country. Of these 483 are in German.

"Be Careful."

Ask for Wells's "Rough on Corns." 15c Quick, complete, permanent cure. Corns warts, bunions.

Great uneasiness is felt in Paris in consequence of a report that two Chinese cruisers have left Shanghai for an unknown destination. The two vessels are supposed to be sister-ships of modern build, with an average speed of sixteen knots, and are said to be armed each with two twenty-six-ton guns. Assailants of this character certainly could inflict incalculable damage upon French commerce.

YOUNG MEN!—READ THIS.

The Voltaic Belt Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belt and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred, as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

Mrs. Langtry's charm is perennial. It is quite unnecessary for her to know how to act when $50,000 has been paid into the box-office in advance for her season at the Princess's theater in London. She is to appear in an adaptation of Dumas's "Princess Georges," and there are applications for the first night for ten times the capacity of the house. Such is the charm of beauty.

What consolation is it to a man who has slipped and broken through a cellar grating, to be told by Christian men to "flare up, hit it harder and then use St. Jacobs Oil."

The number of failures in the eastern states was 1,375; middle states, 2,592; southern states, 2,291; western states, 3,369, and Pacific states and territories, 1,341. Of those occurring in the southern states, Virginia is credited with 193; West Virginia, 66; North Carolina, 170; South Carolina, 102; Georgia, 238; Florida, 44; Alabama, 68; Mississippi, 155; Louisiana 184; Texas, 493; Arkansas, 121; Kentucky, 219, and Tennessee, 238. The liabilities in all were $28,818,557, divided as follows: Virginia, $2,415,254; West Virginia, $605,560; North Carolina, $1,241,621; South Carolina, $877,035; Georgia, $3,412,571; Florida, $670,534; Alabama, $1,453,311; Mississippi, $3,001,254; Louisiana, $5,408,916; Texas, $4,365,375; Arkansas, $1,147,164; Kentucky, $2,063,265, and Tennessee, $1,654,361.

Durkee's Cold Meat Sauce & Salad Dressing, ready-made, nutritious, economical, delicious. Nothing equal to it was ever offered, and it is invariably popular both at home and abroad.

Times are hard in Kansas. Corn is selling as low as 10 cents a bushel, and farmers are using it for fuel. Trade is dull and the banks have shut their money up in their vaults. Millers refuse to reduce the price of flour and the railroads help to keep the country poor by charging the same price for taking grain to market as when wheat was worth $1.25 a bushel and corn was bringing 40 to 60 cents.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE
Will Save the Hair

And keep it in a strong and healthy condition, because it will stimulate the roots of the hair, and restore the natural action upon which its growth depends.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are absolutely pure.

Denver complains of farmers' wives who buy oleomargarine at twenty cents per pound, take it to their homes, mix it with a one-third preparation of real butter, bring it to the city again and sell the mixture at forty cents per pound. The profit is fair, but somehow the Denverites do not enjoy seeing the farmers' wives prosper in this way.

All Weakness of Genital Organs, Sexual Impotency, and nervous disorders permanently cured in thirty days, by the genuine Dr. Ricord's Restorative Pills. Bottles 50 pills $1.25, 100 pills $2.00, 200 pills $3.50, 400 pills $6.00. Magnus & Hightower, corner Pryor and Decatur streets, Atlanta. Wholesale by Lamar, Rankin and Lamar.

The new American Episcopal church in Paris cost $500,000.

Throat Diseases commence with a Cough, Cold or Sore Throat. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give immediate relief. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cents.

There are nineteen known metals valued at over $1,000 per avoirdupois pound. The most costly is vanadium, which is said to be worth $10,000 a pound. Of these nineteen metals only one is produced or used to any considerable extent, and that is iridium, which is valued at $1,000 per pound. It is sometimes, but very sparingly, used in electrical experiments.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
In Impaired Nerve Function.

Dr. C. A. Fernald, Boston, Mass., says: "I have used it in cases of impaired nerve function, with beneficial results, especially in cases where the system is affected by the toxic action of tobacco.

The first cost of a ten-cent drink of whisky is only one-sixth of a cent. A gallon yields seventy-five drinks. The manufacturer gets $2 and the retailer $7.50 for that quantity. The profits are handsome all around—except to the drinker.

ADELINA PATTI, the great songstress, says of Solon Palmer's Perfumes, Toilet Soaps and other Toilet articles: "I unhesitatingly pronounce them superior to any I ever used." Principal Depot, 374 and 376 Pearl street, N. Y.

President Eliot, of Harvard, says that "two or three towns should continue to maintain one high school of adequate equipment, instead of maintaining, as now, two or three weak schools. A poor scholar may do something to discredit the high school system, but a poor scholar sadly degrades it.'

When the Liver Fails to Act, and you are bilious and out of sorts, use Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills, to bring about a healthy action of the Liver, and remove all distressing symptoms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

HUGH V. WASHINGTON,
Attorney at Law,
Macon, Ga.
Prompt attention to business of nonresidents.

E. A. ANGIER,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
Practices in all the Courts, State and Federal. Collections receive prompt and constant attention. Room 22, Gate City National Bank Building. 1y

MISS FREUDENTHAL, M. D.
SPECIALIST,
Treats all classes of diseases peculiar to woman. Consultation free. Office and dispensary No. 7½ North Broad, Room 5. Hours 9 to 12, 3 to 5 p. m.

G. L. NORRMAN,
Architect,
Gate City Bank Building, charges the usual fee of 5 per cent for his professional services. Those considering this charge excessive can find a number of cheap architects in the city.

T. G. Baylor. Henry Baylor.
BAYLOR & BAYLOR,
CIVIL ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS,
Office No. 7 North Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.
Surveys made, estimates, plans and specifications furnished, and construction superintended for waterworks, bridges, canals, roads, railroads and all engineering works. Correspondence solicited.

EDMUND G. LIND, F. A. I. A.
ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT,
63 Whitehall street, over Schumann's Drug Store

PHILIP B. ROBINSON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Atlanta, Georgia.
Office: Corner of Wall and Peachtree Streets, No. 7 on Second Floor. 3m

J. L. LAWTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 24 CAPITOL BUILDING, Atlanta, Ga.
Correspondence solicited.

JOHN D. CUNNINGHAM AND GEO. C. SPANN
Attorneys at Law,
Office 5 and 6 Atlanta National Bank Building,
15 Alabama street, Alanta, Ga.

JOHN L. & G. B. TYE,
Attorneys at Law,
McDonough, Ga.

Wm. A. Haygood. E. W. Martin.
HAYGOOD & MARTIN,
Lawyers,
17½ Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

W. Y. ATKINSON,
Attorney at Law,
Newnan, Ga.

JAMES F. O'NEILL,
Attorney at Law,
Office with Emory Speer.

R. P. LATTNER,
Attorney at Law,
Gainesville, Ga.
Office in Bailey building. A general law practice in the State and Federal Courts. Collections receive prompt attention.

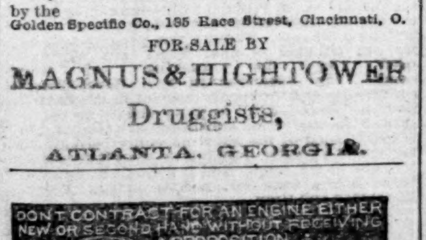
JAMES W. HARRIS,
Attorney at Law,
Toccoa, Georgia.
Office, Room No. 5 Newman building. Will practice in all courts, state and federal.

EMORY SPEER.
Attorney at Law,
Will appear in causes in the State and U. S. Courts except where United States government is a party. Office—Rooms United States Attorney, Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

A. R. Wright. Max Myerhardt. Seaborn Wright.
WRIGHT, MYERHARDT & WRIGHT,
Attorneys at Law,
Rome, Georgia.
Collections a Specialty.

J. F. B. BECKWITH. J. S. SIMS.
BECKWITH & SIMS,
LAWYERS, Atlanta, Ga.
Constitution Building, third floor, room 3. Collections a specialty. 1m.

FAY & EICHBERG,
ARCHITECTS.
19 SOUTH BROAD STREET,
ATLANTA, GA.



FOR SALE
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

WE ARE OFFERING THREE VERY ELIGIBLE sites for factories of any description, on Shipyard creek, Cooper river, Charleston, S. C., between the Edisto Phosphate Company's works and the Charleston Oil Campany's mill; nineteen feet of water, bluff landing. Each site has a frontage of about 250 feet.

Land surveyed and plat may be seen at our office.

Will be sold separately or as a whole.

Terms easy. Titles good.
thu sat tues 6m E. COFFIN & CO.

EXTRA FACILITIES
—FOR—
PASSENGERS
To & from Columbus, Ga.

The Western Railway of Alabama, and the Atlanta and West Point Railroad Company,
Montgomery, Ala., January 8th, 1885.

ON AND AFTER JANUARY 11th, THROUGH Sleeping Cars will run between Atlanta and Columbus, Georgia, on Atlanta and West Point Railroad train No. 52 leaving Atlanta at 11.40 p. m. daily, arriving at Columbus 5.46 next morning. Passengers can take this car any time after 8 p. m. and remain in it after arrival at Columbus until 8 a. m. if desired.

CECIL GABBETT, General Manager. CHAS. H. CROMWELL, General Pass. Agent

Instruction.

MOORE'S BUSINESS UNIVERSITY, 26 AND 28 E. Alabama st. Thorough and Practical instruction in the English branches and Electives. Young men prepared for College. Session begins January 5. Call for terms. 10t

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—A NEW EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE, NO. 303 Washington street, with gas, water and all modern improvements. Apply J. S. Clark, 27 Peachtree street. tf

FOR RENT—Rooms.

FOR RENT—A SUITE OF FIRST-CLASS FRONT offices on Alabama street, between Atlanta National and Gate City banks. Also a large store in same locality. Marshall J. Clark.

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

FOR RENT—A DESIRABLE, FURNISHED room with servant's attention. Apply 76 N Forsyth. tf

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—A NICE WINDOW WITH PLENTY of light; jeweler preferred. Apply to L. L. Gutman, 66 Decatur st.

FOR RENT—STORE ROOM NO. 1 EAST ALAbama st., now occupied by M. C. Carroll. Apply to Dr. Connally. su we sat

NOTICE—THE ATLANTA AND WEST POINT railroad company offers for rent its vacant freight depot in Atlanta, with the use of adjacent track. Apply to the undersigned at the office of said company. L. P. Grant, president. Atlanta, October 25th, 1884.

Money to Loan.

TO LOAN ON A 1 COMMERCIAL PAPER AND collaterals; also buy Central Bank Block stock. Charles C. Nelson, 16½ Whitehall street. tf

FRUITS, ETC.

800 BARRELS APPLES, 500 BOXES ORANGES. Orders solicited. Jelks & Tappan.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—TWO GOOD LIFE INSURANCE Agents at once. Address S., Constitution office.

WANTED—A GOOD LOOM FIXER, STEADY work; ten hours per day only and good wages to right man. Plain Colvin looms; warps last thirty days. "Lever," Mathews Cotton Mills, Selma, Ala. thurs sat.

TEACHER WANTED — EXPERIENCED AND competent to take charge of the Henderson high school, Henderson, Houston county, Ga. Henderson is a village noted for health and good society, and offers fine facilities for a boarding school. Correspondence solicited. Strangers will be expected to come well indorsed. Liberal salary guaranteed. Address J. W. Wimberly, President, or M. A. Edwards, Secretary Board Trustees. 3t

FERTILIZER SALESMAN WANTED — ONE familiar with the business preferred. Address, with references, Manufacturer, Markham House. tf

GOOD BOOK CANVASSERS AT 53 S PRYOR st. second floor 11 to 1 o'clock.

HELP WANTED—Females.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN IN city or country to take light work at their own homes, $3 to $4 a day easily made; work sent by mail; no canvassing. We have good demand for our work and furnish steady employment. Address with stamp. Crown Manufacturing Company, 294 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio. satsun tu th wk

SITUATIONS WANTED—Males.

WANTED — SHORT-HAND POSITION BY young man. Very best references. Good type-writer Address Mack, this office. sa su

A SINGLE MAN WANTS A SITUATION ON A farm. Understands the business thoroughly. Address M. I. B., No. 1 Elliott street, Atlanta, Ga. sat sun mon

WANTED—SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS business man, who has had long experience in the wholesale grocery business; large salary not so much a consideration as a permanent position. Best of references given. Address box No. 87, or call at Halman's plow factory, Marietta street. thuts sat sun

WANTED—Boarders.

PARTIES WISHING GOOD BOARD WILL DO well to consult this column. tf

GOOD BOARDING HOUSE KEEPERS CAN keep their houses full by advertising in our ten cent column. tf

NICE FRONT ROOMS. FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, with board; good table; near in, 112 South Pryor. Special rates to young men.

WANTED—Board.

WANTED—A MAN, WIFE AND CHILD WANT board in private family or where there are only a few boarders. Give references and price by 10 a. m. "Bob," Constitution office.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED TO LEASE OR BUY—AN OUTFIT for eight-column weekly. Business, 14 west Alabama street, Atlanta.

WANTED—A LARGE, SECOND HAND, NO. safe. Will pay cash for same. E. P. Mc Burney.

WANTED—TO BUY A HORSE AND BUGGY. M. F. Amorous & Co., lumber merchants, 48 Marietta street. tf

WANTED—250,000 BRICK, ONE-THIRD LIGHT and two-thirds hard, delivered on cars in Marietta. Bids will be received up to Thursday afternoon. Apply to Geo. R. Eager, Marietta, Ga. d t f

FOR SALE—Horses, Carriages, Wagons.

FOR SALE—A GOOD, HORSE, WAGON AND harness cheap. Vegetable garden with vineyard to rent. Enquire of Mrs. J. B. Harper West End.

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

FOR SALE—TWO-ROOM HOUSE, CORNER Rockford and McDaniel. Apply at 402 W. Peters street.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN BLAKELY, (southwest) Georgia; house has four rooms; lot contains three acres. This pretty and comfortable little home, situated in the best portion of town, would make a nice winter residence for a small family wishing to spend the winter in this delightful climate. Can be rented at any time. Address T. M. Howard, Blakely, Ga.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES ON DAVIS STREET on long credit installments. Aaron Haas, 36 Alabama street.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

CENTRAL SALOON AND BILLIARD HALL for sale. Apply to Leak & Lyle.

PERSONAL.

ZACK TAYLOR IS HERE AT 24 W. ALABAMA street, and keeps as of old a first-class stable. Carriages, buggies and horses for hire and for sale, and plenty of room for boarding horses. 3m

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

A BARGAIN—A LOT OF OFFICE FURNITURE for sale, cheap, almost new. Call on A. J. Smith, 75½ Peachtree, at once. jan 10 and 11

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL OR EXCHANGE FOR a fine milch cow a Jersey bull calf, grandson of Tennella; solid color, black points and tongue; four months old. W. I. Heyward, Atlanta, Ga.

A DEVON COW, RECORD SIX AND A HALF gallons milk a day. Bull calf, son of above and L. J. and A. W. Hill's Leonidas. The noted Jersey. Apply at 58 S Pryor st.

FOR SALE—TWO SECOND-HAND FULL CAROM billiard tables. Inquire at Markham house. tf

WANTED—Partners.

WANTED—A PARTNER, SILENT OR ACTIVE, with $5,000 to establish a retail dry goods business in Atlanta. One having a thorough knowledge of the business and favorably known to the fine retail trade preferred. References exchanged. Address "Business," Constitution.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $10,000 OR TWO partners with $5,000 each, to take charge of and operate a retail dry goods business in a neighboring city. Must have experience and pluck. Present owner having made what he has in the business, desires to retire but will retain a special interest if desired to make up the necessary capital to run the business successfully. (Say $20,000) or will sell the whole and give time on the latter amount. This is a rare opportunity for one or two men who have the amount of capital named and are willing to work to make more. Reference H. C. Leonard, corner Alabama and Pryor streets, Atlanta, Georgia. thu sat mor

LADIES COLUMN.

FOR SALE—A FRESH LOT FEATHERS. Marietta street.

THE CONSTITUTION.

Published Daily and Weekly.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day in the week, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed, postage free, at $1 per month, $2.50 for three months, or $10 a year.

THE CONSTITUTION is for sale on all trains leading out of Atlanta, and at news stands in the principle southern cities.

ADVERTISING RATES depend on location in the paper, and will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news solicited from all parts of the country.

ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make all drafts or checks payable to

THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, JANUARY 10, 1885.

INDICATIONS for the South Atlantic states at 1 a. m.: fair, colder weather, northwesterly winds except on North Carolina coast, where they will shift to northerly, rising barometer.

GENERAL WOLSELEY telegraphs the prince of Wales that he will reach Khartoum on the 24th, when the great seige will be raised, and Gordon will once more have tidings from the outside world.

SENATOR JOHN P. JONES, of Nevada, has been renominated to succeed himself. The senator is the man who once rendered himself ridiculous in Georgia by declaring that he could get nothing to eat.

AUGUSTA has been singularly unfortunate in the number of her business casualties the past year. The failure of the Bank of Augusta, chartered before the war, and long a tower of financial strength, adds another to an already long list.

CINCINNATI and St. Louis are even in the matter of suicides. In the first city the brother-in-law of a bank official put and end to his life, while in St. Louis a man who had long been struggling with the subscription lists of the Republican likewise closed out his career.

THE attempted assassination of Captain Phelan, in the office of O'Donovan Rossa, will be productive of good results. It will open the eyes of honest Irishmen to the true character of Rossa's professional patriotism, and shows him up as an enemy of society. Sympathy for the Irish cause has thrown its mantle over the crimes of the dynamiters too long; but now that Rossa attempts to introduce into this country the policy of assassination, it is time to deal with him as the criminal that he is, and to associate the cause of Ireland no longer with the movements of a degraded wretch.

CORRUPTION IN HIGH PLACES.

The New York Sun is correct when it says that "the latest effort of the whisky men to postpone the payment of the matured tax has some curious aspects."

Those aspects are more interesting than curious. As a matter of fact they are very important, showing that, as the republican party is about to retire from the control of affairs, those who represent it in an official capacity do not hesitate to succumb to corrupt influences in order to defeat the will of the people.

Editor Dana tersely remarks that "the more daylight there is on this matter the less likelihood of a scandal." But it is no scandal for a republican official to steal, or to embezzle or to accept a bribe. Everybody who reads the newspapers know the nature and extent of the whisky ring, as well as the character of the influence which it brought to bear on congress and which it has since (successfully, as it seems) brought to bear on certain government officials.

It is notorious that the whisky ring, which has been engaged in this monstrous attempt to rob the treasury of taxes due, has employed a powerful lobby to further its interests. It was charged at one time that the esteemed Watterson appeared on the floor of the house in the character of Theophilus Earwig, Esq., for the benefit of the ring, and it is well known that Green B. Raum, ex-commissioner of internal revenue, was engaged in the same delectable business.

But all the efforts of the ring, all the money at its command, and all the influence of its hired lobby, failed to convince congress that its attempt to postpone the collection of taxes due and overdue was not an attempt to plunder the government. The honest members of congress failed to see any element of "relief" in a plain proposition to rob the people by suspending the collection of a tax in behalf of an association of individuals.

Finding that their elaborate machinery would have no influence with the real representatives of the people, the ring immediately turned its attention to the republican officials. Just what "influence" has been brought to bear on these officials it is impossible to say, but as their attitude is in direct opposition to the law and the will of the people, it is impossible not to give it a sinister interpretation.

There is Mr. Benjamin Harris Brewster, for instance, the befrilled attorney-general, who disgraces the name of an American by emblazoning a coat-of-arms on his carriage panels. By some hook or crook, probably both, the indefatigible whisky ring has come into possession of Mr. Benjamin Harris Brewster, and he has signalized the event by preparing a labored opinion in which he argues that he, by the connivance of the secretary of the treasury, has the right to indulge in legislation to the extent of giving the whisky ring the relief that congress refused to give it.

The New York Sun says this is very curious. As a matter of fact, it is so outrageous that it could have no other basis than corruption. What right has Mr. Benjamin Harris Brewster to litigate in behalf of the whisky ring? What right has the secretary of the treasury to give "relief" that the representatives of the people refused to give?

If every ring and monopoly that finds its schemes headed off in congress can go to the law office of the government and secure the necessary legislation, why not abolish congress as a useless and an expensive concern?

The attitude of Mr. Benjamin Harris Brewster and other republican officials in is matter is particularly shameless, for n the proposition of the whisky s pending in congress, the agents of rn openly boasted that if congress rob the treasury in their behalf they would turn their attention to the republican officials. This threat has been carried out, and the "opinion" of Mr. Benjamin Harris Brewster to the effect that he has the right to legislate in behalf of the whisky ring by modifying the laws, is simply a shameless advertisement of his politics.

The Sun says it is reported that President Arthur is not so well satisfied as Secretary McCullough that Brewster has the power to assume legislative functions, and it is to be hoped the report is true. Let the president put his foot on this dishonest and disgraceful attempt to put the people's money in the pockets of a ring.

OKLAHOMA.

Many people in the older states are awaiting the opening of the Indian territory or a portion of it to settlement. Oklahoma has no legal existence, because congress refused in 1873 to turn the entire district set apart for the Indians into a territory under the control of congress. The proposed territory was to be called Oklahoma. What is now known as the Oklahoma country may be described as the central western portion of the Indian territory, a part which has not been assigned to any tribe of Indians. Part of this fertile, well-timbered, gently undulating section was originally included in a grant to the Atlantic and Pacific railroad, but the land granted on certain conditions has been restored to the public domain. There is no more inviting agricultural lands in the country.

Very naturally this fertile section excites the land-grabbing propensities of the people of Kansas and other states, but particularly of southern Kansas. Captain Payne at the head of hundreds of Oklahoma "boomers" made several efforts to squat upon and hold portions of the coveted territory, and force had to be employed in one or two instances to keep the home of the Indians free of whites. Payne died in the course of nature, and one Couch, also a citizen of Kansas, became his successor. Coffeeville, on the Kansas border, is the headquarters of the colonization movement, but Couch and a number of followers are now on the spot in the Oklahoma country. General Hatch with a large force has been dispatched to secure the removal of the squatters beyond the lines of the Indian territory. Couch has not led his main force over the Kansas border. He has simply carried over an experimental body, who propose to resist all attempts to remove them except in the form of legally served writs of the United States courts. If the writs are wanting, they will yield only to force. General Hatch will doubtless be able to eject Couch and his men, but when Couch starts again he proposes to go as the whites went into Black Hills—in such overwhelming numbers that the government will be apt to wait upon congress, in which quarter a change of policy favorable to the settlement is hoped for. As Kansas and Missouri sympathize with the "boomers," a conflict of serious proportions between colonists and the United States troops is by no means an improbability at an early day. The policy of the government should therefore be clearly defined, and steps taken to prevent a collision. The Couchites look to the next congress for relief, and the next congress should therefore take a stand and compel all to abide by its decision.

The Indian territory, all told, contains about 10,000 square miles more than Missouri does, or 68,991 square miles. The allotments to the Indians foot up 37,946 square miles. One-half of the territory, therefore, lies idle; and on the half assigned to tribes and remnants of tribes, there are less than one hundred thousand Indians, who cultivate less than 300,000 acres of land, although they hold 45,000,000 acres. The Indians include the Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks, Seminoles, Chickasaws, Quapaws, Osages, Kaws, Kiowas, Shawnees, Comanches, Apaches, Cheyennes, Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, Plankishans, Miamis, Ottawas, Wyandottes, Senecas, Keechies, Wacoes, Tawacanies, Caddoes, Ionies, Delawares, Modocs, Kickapoos and Arapahoes. Some of these tribes number less than fifty, and many of them are confined to the hundreds.

MR. GLADSTONE is sick, but Brother Parnell continues to keep his health.

SENATOR HAWLEY has introduced a copyright bill in the senate. This is all very well. The senate may understand something about the rights of authors, but the members of the house think they ought to get their literature as they do their stationery—for nothing.

THE little town of Bustleton, Pa., is enjoying a big sensation. Early in November, one of its citizens, a farmer named James Brookson, went to Philadelphia on business, carrying with him $100. From that day he was lost sight of by his family and friends until he returned last Monday. Mr. Brookson's explanation of his absence reads like a dime novel romance. He says that on his way to Philadelphia he made the acquaintance of a Captain Edson, who was running a schooner in the South American trade. After a social dinner in Philadelphia Brookson accepted Edson's invitation to visit his vessel. In the cabin the captain set up the drinks, several of them, and it was nine o'clock at night when Brookson rose to go. A sudden dizziness came over him, and he fell. When he recovered consciousness the vessel was moving and was out of sight of land. The mate informed the captive passenger that Edson was not on board and that there was no help for it but to go on to Porto Rico. Brookson's money was gone and the crew treated him as a lunatic. At Porto Rico he was not permitted to land. Returning to New York a drug was administered to him and when he awoke he was in a train on his way to Philadelphia. In his pocket he found his lost $400 with a note from Edson apologizing for the trouble he had caused him, and assuring him that the use of the $400 had saved him from ruin, and enabled the schooner to make a profitable trip. Mr. Brookson will be cautious in future about making acqaintances on the train.

THERE is one thing about Ruskin that commends him to the gratitude of the public. In his old age he never tries his hand at poetry. As a matter of course, there is nothing sweeter than poetry, but, like New Orleans syrup, it is sometimes watery.

THE Spanish attorneys in the state departmen are ready to pay money to have the Spanish treaty adopted.

ELI PERKINS draws a gloomy picture of the condition of women in Europe. In Belgium it is common to see women hitched like mules to canal boats. They draw the boats night and day. In Switzerland and Bavaria women do half the field work. They go bare footed. They never read. They have no toilets to make. For such work a woman gets four dollars and board a month. Her food consists of flour soup for breakfast, potatoes, bread and noodles for dinner, and soup and noodles for supper. Twice a week she has salt pork. Noodles are made of black flour, scaled and dried. Such women never grumble; neither do they smile. They are simply beasts of burden. They exist, that is all.

DAVID DAVIS refuses to skate, but he never refused an office.

IT is said of Evarts that he has "intellectual eminence." This is rather vague.

THE presidential "pants" will be seen in New Orleans shortly. The president himself will be in them.

EDITOR DANA refuses to announce whether his celebrated cat is a johnthomas or a tabitha-ann.

REV. DWIGHT SPENCER, in a recent lecture before a conference of Baptist clergymen in New York, presented the Mormon situation in an alarming light. More than half of our territory lies west of the Rocky mountains. In the center of this vast region the Mormons have set up their kingdom. They are sending out their missionaries to preach sanctified lust. Mormon colonies have been established in every direction, and each new settlement is made a mission. The elaborate organization of the Mormon church enables it to wield a vast power. President Taylor is regarded as the mouthpiece of the Almighty, and when he speaks there is no answering back. The apostles, the bishops, 8,000 priests, and a great army of lesser officers of the church make up a powerful body. Every fourth male adult is an officer, so that every three Mormons have an officer over them. The tithes are collected without the loss of a penny. The income of every man is known, and he must pay the tithe of it to the church. From this source the church derives an income of $3,000,000 annually. The peculiar doctrines of the church appeal with great force to the vicious and sensual. A man can retain all his vices when he becomes a Mormon. He has only to throw the cloak of religion over them. The Mormons always vote solidly. In any state or territory where they hold the balance of power it will be impossible to control them except through the general government. When Utah and other Mormon territories become states the provisions of the constitution that every state shall be guaranteed a republican form of government may render it possible to reach the Mormons, but it will take time.

GEORGE ALFRED GATH is writing up Ohio history, and this is a great deal better than eulogies of such a pif-paf-pouf as Brother Blaine.

EDITOR ROMEO REED'S two-column paragraphs in the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, are carried up to the composing room in a freight elevator.

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND resigned the New York cake in order to take the government pie.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, the London journalist who is now lecturing in the eastern cities, is an interesting character. He spent twenty-seven years in journalism, connected with one newspaper, the London Daily Telegraph, and has written upwards of 0,000 leading articles. He witnessed the funeral ceremonies of the first Napoleon in Paris, in 1840, as well as those of Napoleon III and has been present at all the notable public ceremonies of the last half century from the coronation of Queen Victoria. Mr. Sala says that great business depression exists in England at the present time, and the remedy, he thinks, is emigration, not to this country, but to Australia. He has bidden a lasting farewell to journalism, and will hereafter confine himself to lecturing and writing novels and books of travel. Having been so long in the habit of working ten hours a day he cannot now find sufficient mental occupation in talking two or three hours, and is therefore devoting part of his time to writing a novel, and to what he calls "school boy studies," the grammar of foreign languages, etc. He says it is astonishing how soon the machine wears out unless you keep oiling it with fresh matter.

COLONEL S. ROMEO REED, the great republican military critic, blithely indorses Watterson's attacks on Mr. Randall. Now is the time for Watterson to reform. He will never have a better excuse.

A MASSACHUSETTS doctor says that drunkenness is not only a disease, but a contagious one.

HALSTEAD declares that if the Cincinnati Southern railroad is well managed, it is worth all it cost. How? Why simply because it gives Halstead's "white niggers" an opportunity to trade with the traitors, rebels and secessionists of the south. The road, without intending it, is pretty rough on Halstead.

THE proposition to make the prince of Flanders king of the Congo does not find favor in every quarter. The New York Times throws cold water upon the project. The policy of allowing the king of Congo to reside in Europe and rule his kingdom through a deputy is ridiculed. It will not do for the prince of Flanders to set up a throne in the back parlor of his lodging house in Brussels, and sit on it two hours a day in return for his salary. In order to win and rule his subjects he must go among them, dress himself in a black hat and a liver pad, marry 280 wives, and set up the drinks for the crowd. But, departing from this humorous strain, the Times seriously suggests that if Congo is to have a king Henry M. Stanley is the man. Stanley explored the Congo region, conquered it, and has shown his ability to rule it wisely and well. Why shouldn't a newspaper reporter wear a crown as well as a third-rate pauper prince.

A NOTABLE case has just come to an end in New York. This is the story. In 1876 J. Milton Turner, a negro, was appointed United States minister to Liberia. Although an ex-slave, Turner was regarded by many leading republicans as the most gifted and versatile representative of the African race. In the fall of 1876 Turner, while en route fr Washington, telegraphed to the proprietors of the Astor house, and engaged a suite of rooms for his accommodation. When he arrived the head clerk saw that he was as black as the ace of spades, and at once informed him that all the rooms were engaged. Maddened by the insult Turner entered suit for damages, and eight years litigation began. The other day, having to depart for Liberia, Turner was examined. From 8 o'clock in the morning until 2 in the afternoon the witness was cross examined. He displayed the greatest intelligence, but finally admitted that he had sustained no real damages beyond the $2 he had paid a hackman to convey him from the Astor house to the hotel where he found shelter. After hearing the evidence Judge Allen dismissed the complaint. It seems that "A Freedman's Case in Equity" has no chance in the northern courts, and Mr. Cable will do well to make a note of it.

The Supreme Bench.

From the Philadelphia Record.

The sensational stories about Chief Justice Waite's health are exaggerated. While he was but little known at the time of his appointment, and there was a tendency to underrate his capacity and ridicule the choice of President Grant, Mr. Waite has conquered universal respect and esteem during his incumbency of the chief justiceship by his calm temper, his personal dignity and his professional learning. If he should retire from the bench we shall scarcely expect to see the selection of his successor, or of the justices whom President Cleveland may have to appoint, attended by any undesirable discussion or excitement. Though the popular respect for our tribunal of final resort was severely tried by the packing of the court, the decisons in the Hayes-Tilden controversy, and the appointment of Mr. Matthews, now that there is a lull in party strife and the issues of the war period are fading out of sight there is a likelihood of the supreme court becoming a better and a greater institution than it ever was. Mr. Cleveland would find it difficult to find two better judges than Mr. Arthur did in Messrs. Blatchford and Gray.

Cheap Entertainments Needed.

From the Brooklyn Argus.

The Philadelphia Record makes a timely point when it declares that "the high priced theater must go." There is no doubt about that. Prices that ruled in flush times and when money was plenty must accommodate themselves to the economy exacted by a less prosperous era. Cheap entertainments at the west are said to be destroying the business of the high class places of amusement. A similar competition is already felt at the east. It must increase until the reduction demanded takes place. We are an amusement loving people, but we don't like to be swindled even in the name of Momus.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE total expenses of the recent democratic national convention amounted to $150,000.

IN Oregon, where a republican is to succeed a democrat, the tendency favors Mitchell for Senator.

IN Connecticut there seems to be an absence of excitement, and Platt will probably be reelected senator.

IT is feared by the opponents of Mr. Evarts that he will make a lariat of one of his sentences and capture the senatorship in spite of everything.

IT is intimated that Don Cameron still retains his grip upon the legislature of Pennsylvania. This is a mistake. It's Simon's grip, but Don receives the usufruct.

THE messenger bearing the electoral vote of Texas arrived yesterday and delivered his packet to Vice President Edmunds. This completes the list. The vote of every state is now in.

IN little more than two years Mr. Cleveland has resigned two elective offices, each time to accept a higher one. To this rapid promotion of a public man there is no parallel in the history of the country.

THE movement to change the time of the Ohio state election from October to November has made little progress of late. The Cincinnati Enquirer opposes it and urges that the present system be maintained.

MAHONE, Fair, Farley, Sabin, Palmer and Williams have hardly been in their seats this winter. Mahone is in the city, but used up in more ways than one. The chief trouble with him rises from smoking too many strong cigars and brooding over bread riots.

THE many friends and admirers of Judge Thurman, of Ohio, will be pleased to learn that he is now in better health than he has been at any time in the past five years. He is in full strength and vigor, and the pulling out of his historical red bandanna is followed by no uncertain sound.

CONGRESSMAN DUNN will probably get the largest numbrr of votes when the Arkansas legislature begins to ballot for Senator Walker's successor, but he will lack, according to the best estimates, nineteen of a majority. There are four other democratic aspirants in the field.

THE Virginia democrats appear to have settled down on John S. Barbour as the man whom they will urge for cabinet place. They want him for postmaster general. They expect Garland to be attorney general, and believe that these two places given to the south will not interfere with Mr. Bayard's chances.

A PORTSMOUTH, N. H., dispatch to the New York Sun, says Hon. Frank Jones, of Portsmouth, has received from Mr. Cleveland the offer of the post of secretary of the navy, and that he has the proposal under consideration, and that it is presumed he will accept it. Mr. Jones is a wealthy brewer, and has been repeatedly elected to congress as a democrat.

THE new governor of New York, like President-elect Cleveland, was the mayor of a city three years ago. Among distinguished ex-mayors still living are Horatio Seymour and Roscoe Conkling. In this connection the fact may be recalled that De Witt Clinton resigned the United States senatorship to become a mayor.

IN reply to a request from a New York publishing firm for information as to the strength of the Mormon church in this country, the superintendent of the census, through the secretary of the interior, has prepared a statement as follows: 1850—number of church organizations, 16; sittings, 10,880. 1860—24 churches, 18,500 sittings. 1870—189 churches, 87,838 sittings. 1880—267 churches, 65,262 sittings. The actual membership, according to the census of 1880, was 79,886. Only by the last census was the actual membership ascertained.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

NOREMAC has walked 2,856 miles. He has 2,144 miles yet to gambol over.

AUGUSTIN DALY has met with a terribe affliction in the loss of his two bright boys by diphtheria in a single day.

MME. PATTI, in winter, stuffs her ears with cotton and envelopes her throat with folds of silk, but the Boston Beacon says these things do not prevent her eating a comfortable allowance of beefsteak and things.

GENERAL GRANT's residence at Galena, which was presented to him by his friends in that city, is now occupied by Rev. Ambrose C. Smith, a Presbyterian minister, who has it rent free, and much of the original furniture still remains in it.

BOUCICAULT says that he never goes into a dry goods store where handsome girls are employed as forms on which to display garments without realizing that they are better actresses, in the matter of beauty, style and grace, than those whom he finds on the stage.

BECKY SHARP, the obdurate witness in the Hammersly will case of New York, is still in jail and still refuses to tell what she knows about the intentions of her dead master. She has been in jail thirty-three weeks, is satisfied, but expects to be released shortly.

IT is now given out as a bit of hitherto unrecorded history that Mrs. President Diaz, of Mexico, came to Chicago about two years ago, and, in a very quiet way, avoiding all social publicity, took a course of lectures at the Hahnemann medical college in that city.

CLAY BELMONT, the infant son of Fred W. Clarke, of San Francisco, is curiously blessed with seven grandmothers, or being the grandson of seven women. Two of them are great great-grandmothers, three great-grandmothers and two plain, simple grandmothers. Six of these singularly fortunate grandparents live in San Francisco, and the seventh lives in Cambridge, Mass.

JOHN B. HARNEY, son of the aged General Harney, has brought suit in the circuit court at St. Louis against his father, and petitioned the court to appoint a receiver for the latter's estate. The general's recent marriage, it is stated, has brought on the trouble. Young Mr. Harney is of the opinion that his father is not qualified to manage the estate, valued at nearly $1,000,000.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE is sicker than people know. He is not only confined to his house, but he does not even leave his bed. Whatever may come of his serious illness, he will not be seen in the supreme court room during the present term. He hopes to be able to administer the oath to President Cleveland on the 4th of March, but his doctors say that even this is doubtful.

LORD TOLLEMACHE is a landlord whom many of his countrymen among the landed gentry of England might be inclined to envy nowadays. He has not a farm on hand, nor is there a shilling of rent in arrears on his estate. He has expended $750,000 in building between sixty and seventy model dairy farms and homesteads. He has also built several hundreds of model cottages for the laborers, and most of them have a few acres of land attached, which is let at a very low rent, so that the men are enabled to keep cows.

PLUMBER's wife (sitting by his bed clad in an embossed velvet gown and with $125,000 worth of jewels scintillating on her ears and fingers)—"Is he dangerously ill, doctor?" Doctor—"No, indeed. He is the most comfortably off of all my patients." "But what makes his right arm and hand shake so?" "That's only scrivener's palsy." "Palsy!" she exclaimed, with a clasp of her jewelled hands; "what could have so prostrated my dear Algernon?" "He has been writing too much without rest," smiled the doctor. "He tells me he has been steadily at work day and night for four months past making out his annual bills."—Philadelphia Call.

THE social John Kelly, of New York, is described by a New York correspondent as follows: "The association of Patriarchs is about fifteen years old, and was organized by Ward McAllister, who is the John Kelly of New York fashionable society. He is a southerner who married a woman of wealth and came here to live a life of ease. I think he is from Georgia. He is a tall, square-shouldered man of fifty, just turning a little gray, and has the look of the ideal southern colonel. His wife does not go out at all, being indisposed to mingle in the gayeties wherein her husband has become such an autocrat. He has a daughter, Miss Louise McAllister, who is her father's constant attendant at every fashionable ball. Much attention is bestowed upon her, however, and she always appears in the ball-room loaded down with flowers. Every invitation the Patriarchs send out must be scrutinized by Ward McAllister, and if he objects that is the end of it. Nobody would insist on running counter to his wishes. I think, however, certain prominent society people are growing tired of Mr. McAllister, and there are frequent objections to his arbitrary conduct now heard. While the patriarch balls are still the foremost in a social way they are unquestionably losing caste somewhat because of the admission of certain members into the association who have little to entitle them to social distinction beyond the fact that they have made money on Wall street.

IN GENERAL.

THE population of St. Petersburg is now 862,000, showing an increase of twenty-five per cent in fifteen years.

PEOPLE who have been hiding away their middle names for years are now bringing them out because somebody says they are fashionable.

A WITTY deacon puts it thus: "Now, brethren, let us get up a supper and eat ourselves rich. Buy your food; then give it to the church; then go and buy it back again; then eat it up and your church debt is paid."

JANITORS in England are called "caretakers." Americans realize that such a name would be the height of absurdity here.

THE ice cut on Friday for the ice palace in Montreal was fourteen inches thick. One hundred and eighty men are at work on the palace and condora, and it is expected that the carnival preparations will be complete in about a fortnight.

THE legal profession in the state of New York has increased in the last seven years at the rate of 17 per cent, whereas the medical has increased at the rate of three.

DARTMOUTH class of '87 has a Sioux Indian whose name is Wiyohpiyatawicasta. In English it is pronounced "Eastman."

SOME strolling actors were once playing "Macbeth" in a country town. Their properties were not kept in a very systematic order, for when the hero of Shakspere's drama exclaimed, "is that a dagger that I see before me?" a shrill voice responded from the "flies:" "No, sir; it's the putty knife. The dagger is lost."

A HOTEL is to be built in Pittsburg seven stories high, with the kitchen on the top floor, and an electric fire escape in every room. The escape is to be operated from the office. By touching a button there the guests are simultaneously aroused, every window thrown open and a flexible ladder loosened that reaches to the ground.

No less than 364 earthquakes are recorded as occurring in Canada and the United States, not including Alaska, from 1872 to 1883 inclusive. Of these the Pacific Slope had 151, the Atlantic coast 147, and the Mississippi valley 66. Thus it appears that an earthquake occurs about once every twelve days somewhere in the United States and Canada, and about once a month on the Atlantic coast. These are exclusive of the lighter tremors which do not make an impression on observers, but which would be recorded by a properly constructed seismometer, an instrument designed to detect the slighter shocks.

SOME of the wealthiest cattle companies are located in Texas, Colorado and New Mexico, as follows: Texas live stock company, $45,000,000; Cherokee live stock, $45,000,000; south Texas, $21,000,000; northern New Mexico, $10,000,000; central New Mexico, $6,000,000; Lincoln company of New Mexico, $8,000,000; Milo A. Smith, Socorro, New Mexico, $2,000,000. A dozen companies represent $175,000,000. In this ratio it will be only a few years before the vast domain of fine grazing land will be controlled by cattle companies and reap the immense profits of this multiplying wealth of the United States.

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Boys and Girls in the Bible.

J. S. H., Marietta, Ga.: Please tell us how often the words boys and girls occur in the Bible and where.

"Boys and girls playing in the streets," Zech., 8; 5. "Boys," Gen., 25: 27. "Boy," Joel, 3; 3. "Girls," Joel, 3; 3.

General Sedgwick's Sword.

D. Q. Abbott, Sparta, Ga.: Reading in to-day's CONSTITUTION of the return of a war relic to proper parties, reminds me that my mother has had in her possession for about twenty-one or two years the sword of Major General Sedgwick, of the United States army. My uncle who was a lieutenant in a Mississippi regiment, saw General Sedgwick in one of the fights in Virginia, when holding his sword aloft, suddenly drop it as if wounded in hand or arm. When the rapidly advancing confederate line reached that point, my uncle picked up the sword of the union general and preserved it. It was sent to my mother and is now in her possession. These are the facts as nearly as I can recall them without consultation with her. I am sure that if any relative of General Sedgwick desires this sword, she will gladly restore it.

Wilkie Collins, Etc.

S. W. Graysville, Ga.: 1. What is the peculiar significance of the strawberry leaf? 2. Is Wilkie Collins alive? 3. Where does he live?

1. It is not recorded in any of our authorities. 2. Yes. 3. London.

President Cleveland's Cabinet.

"Quick," Atlanta, Ga.: 1. Who do you think will be in Cleveland's cabinet? 2. Will the south get a man? 3. Who is Whitney, of New York?

1. We have neither a guess nor a prediction to make. 2. It is the general belief that she will get one or two. 3. A son-in-law of Senator-elect Payne. He is a lawyer, a man of wealth, a monopolist, and one of the Standard oil crowd.

Not in a Hurry.

From the Texas Siftings.

Judge Wakefield, of Waco, has a son of whom the judge is very proud. He thinks the boy has a judicial mind, and will grow up to be a great jurist. The boy is, however, very lazy.

A few days ago the judge said:

"My dear boy, why don't you study more industriously? I want you to become a famous jurist. You have not touched your books to-day."

"I am not going to study any to-day," responded the indolent boy. "I don't see that it makes much difference, pa, whether I become a famous jurist a few days sooner or a few days later."

Origin of the Thimble.

From the Cleveland Herald.

The thimble is a Dutch invention, first brought to England in 1695 by John Lofting, who began its manufacture at Islington, near London, gaining thereby both honor and profit. Its name was derived from the words thumb and bell, being for a long time called thumble, and only lately thimble. Old records say that thimbles were first worn on the thumbs.

Attempted Swindle.

From the Texas Siftings.

Mose Schaumburg met Gilhooly on Austin avenue, and indignantly said to him.

"I sold you dose bants more den a year ago, and dey vash all vorn out, and you have not paid me six dollars dose bants for yet."

"Well, if that ain't gall! Here you want me to pay you six dollars for a pair of old worn out pants. I'll have you indicted for swindling. My brother-in-law is foreman of the grand jury."

It Puzzles the Editors.

From the Chicago Times.

A Pennsylvanian who has been the editor of a newspaper for twenty-five years was seized with a fatal attack of paralysis while engaged in prayer, on Friday night. The question which now agitates the fraternity is, whether this a is warning to refrain from editing or give up the accustomed habits of devotion.

Thoughts Worth Thinking.

"Some men fill the air with their strength and sweetness, as the orchards in October days fill the air with ripe fruit. Some women cling to their own house like the honeysuckle over the door, yet, like it, fill all the region with the subtle fragrance of their goodness. How great a bounty and a blessing is it so to hold the royal gifts of the soul that they shall be music to all! It would be no unworthy thing to live for, to make the power which we have within us the breath of other men's joy, to fill the atmosphere which they must stand in with a brightness which they cannot create for themselves."

"Endeavor always to talk your best before your children. They hunger perpetually for new ideas. They will learn with pleasure from the lips of parents what they deem it drudgery to study in books; and even if they have the misfortune to be deprived of many educational advantages, they will grow up intelligent if they enjoy in childhood the privilege of listening daily to the conversation of intelligent people. We sometimes see parents who are the life of every company which they enter, dull, silent and uninteresting at home among their children. If they have not mental activity and mental stores sufficient for both let them first use what they have for their own households. A silent home is a dull place for young people—a place from which they will escape if they can. How much useful information, on the other hand, is often given in a pleasant family conversation, and what unconscious but excellent mental training in lively social argument! Cultivate to the utmost the graces of conversation."

ODD THINGS IN BIRDS AND BEASTS.

Curious Stories From the Dumb World—Rats that Drink Beer, Etc.

BEER GUZZLING RATS.

From the New York Sun.

"There are a great many rats here," said Mr. William L. Rennecke, as he lighted a reporter through the icy subterranean galleries of the Lion brewery, one night last week.

As Mr. Rennecke spoke, two fat rats, one pursuing the other, ran across the floor zigzag.

"What's the matter with them?"

"Too much beer," said Mr. Rennecke. "They are great hogs. Beer is about all they can get to live on around here. The old stagers that have roamed about the brewery for several years indulge with moderation. The young and verdant rats from other neighborhoods go on a tear as soon as the come into the brewery. We catch them in all stages of intoxication. One night our watchman killed a half dozen that were so drunk that they lay on their backs, kicked up their legs and squealed hilariously. We don't keep a cat, because we fear it might indulge in beer and make friends with the rats, which are friendly and fearless when they are half seas over. Beer is the salvation and the destruction of rats. When they drink just enough they grow fat and healthy; when they drink too much they are killed by the watchman.

LOVERS FRIGHTENED BY A WILD BEAST.

Correspondence Altoona, Pa., Tribune.

A certain young Gaysporter who spends his Saturday evenings at a farm house in the loop, was frightened out of a year's growth on last Saturday night. He was seated at the big open kitchen fire watching the sparks as they went up the chimney, the while making love to his affinity. The fire had burned low, and as the mercury was at zero it became necessary to add fuel to the embers, and the young man, as he had often done before, went out to the wood-pile and brought in a billet of wood, which was deposited where it would do the most good. It chanced to be a hollow shell, and no sooner had the young man sat down than a rabbit that was in the log jumped out. The first impression of both was that a wild-cat had come down the chimney, and a concert of whoops followed that alarmed the old folks, who flew to the rescue in their night-caps. When the cause of the alarm was discovered the old farmer advised his prospective son-in-law to join the regular army.

WILDCATS AND CATAMOUNTS.

From the St. Louis Times.

The general impression that the catamount, or wildcat, is aggressive in its nature, except upon small game on which it preys, is entirely erroneous. It is so shy and quick in its movements that one is rarely seen by hunters, the exception being when it may have been treed by dog hunting coons or bear. A catamount wounded and brought to bay however, is something that all hunters fear, for then it will fight with a fierceness surpassed only by its ferocious cousin, the panther. Many a hunter has attacked a wildcat and given his life as a forfeit for his rashness. Few dogs care to try conclusions with a catamount, and no dog will enter a second time into a contest with one. Catamounts rarely attack larger wild game than a rabbit, but they will quickly thin out a sheep fold. They have been known to spring upon deer, when pressed by hunger.

The meeting of two or more catamounts at the body of a dead animal is always the signal for frequent and fierce contests between them during the meal. While eating they keep up a constant snarling and growling, and if one tears out a morsel which another one covets, the latter proceeds at once to secure it if he can. The cries of two fighting wild cats are blood-curdling, and may be heard for miles. The writer had the pleasure once of witnessing, from behind a convenient and welcome tree, a terrible conflict between two enormous catamounts. They were not thirty feet away, in an open space in the woods, and each one seemed determined to fight to the death. They both fought till death intervened, but the intervention came from a rifle ball. At an instant when the two animals were clinched close together, the writer fired. The bullet entered the back of one cat's head, crashed through its brain, and coming out of its nostril buried itself in the other one's brain, killing them both at one shot.

A DOG SAVES ANOTHER DOG'S LIFE.

From the Poughkeepsie Eagle.

Mr. N. O. Chichester, superintendent of Arnold's chair factory, tells a wonderful dog story. On Thursday he was looking out on the river from an upper window of the factory when he discovered a dog in the ferry track, struggling hard to get out. The dog would swim along the edge of the ice, then get both feet on it, and raise himself partly out of the water and fall back. The animal did this once or twice, when another dog was seen hurrying to the spot. The latter seized the half-drowned dog by the neck and pulled and tugged away, vainly endeavoring to haul him out. He got him nearly out two or three times, but each time he dropped back. Suddenly the would-be rescuer started like lightning for the shore, and the dog in the water kept up his struggles. In a minute or two the other dog was seen returning, and there was a man with him who was running. Dog and man reached the drowning dog in time to pull him out, and all started for the shore. When the two dogs reached the bridge which leads from the ice to the brewery pier they laid down side by side and made extraordinary manifestations of joy and delight, and their cries, not barks, were incessant.

ODDS AND ENDS ABOUT ANIMALS.

On Thursday a Kentucky farmer found a colony of twenty-seven raccoons in one tree, and their depredations on his corn shocks and chickens had nearly driven him into bankruptcy.

Although flies have but one available pair of wings they are gifted with the power of very rapid flight. While a bee moves its wings 190 times a second, and a butterfly nine times, the horse-fly makes 330 strokes in the same period of time.

Recently the owner of ten beehives standing in a garden in Selkirk, Scotland, and with no heather within a mile's flight, weighed them at seven o'clock a. m. and again at seven o'clock p. m., and found the result of twelve hours' work to have been a gain of thirty pounds of honey.

For years the children of Colonel Mott, of Westbury, Conn., were in the habit of harnessing the family horse and driving to the postoffice for the daily mail. Last fall the old horse, with others, was turned out to pasture, but it seems that he remembered his duty. About the usual time of day he escaped from the lot and trotted to the postoffice, where he was observed to wait patiently. The postmaster surmised the animal's mission, and he selected Mr. Mott's mail, tied it up in a package and adjusted it to the horse's head. The mail arrived at its destination safely. The animal ever since has appeared daily at the regular hour at the postoffice for his master's mail.

Fun for the Boys.

Fort Gatriot Sun.

Onion socials are all the rage and this is how they are worked: Six ladies take an onion with them into a room, and one of them takes a bite of it. Then a young gentleman is admitted to the game, and if, after kissing them all, he fails to tell which of them bit the onion, why, then all the girls kiss him.

A Woman's Ideal Girl.

From the Philadelphia News.

Ella Wheeler-Wilcox, speaking of her hopes for a daughter, if she should ever have one, says: "I want her to be fine looking, healthy, tender, brainy and capable of attracting men without loving them. Women should be in love with the world and be able to meet its responsibilities, to find a charm in the society of many instead of in the companionship of any one man. At least she is happiest when she can do this."

Is Murat Going Mad.

From the New York Herald.

It is rumored that Mr. M. Halstead, of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, is threatened with softening of the brain. His mind has not worked coherently since the election, and the excitement of the canvass and of the Blaine defeat seems to have been too much for him. His double leaded three column long editorial writings show that he has become subject to strange and mortifying hallucinations. These editorials are the crankiest writings the American public has read since Guiteau's, and sound very much as though Mr. Halstead was trying to create another "pus cavity" at Washington.

Lime-Kiln Poetry.

From the Detriot Free Press.

Waydown Bebee said he was ready to submit his report on the poetry question. Several months ago he offered the following prizes for the best poetry sent in by a colored poet:

First prize,........................$5 in cash
Second prize,........................A stuffed owl
Third prize,........................Ten pumpkins
Fourth prize,........................One snow-shovel
Fifth prize,........................One can of oysters

The first prize was awarded to Bad-weather Smith, of Georgia, the first verse of whose poem reads:

Shuck corn, niggers, de pig am er roastin'
[Refrain] Jang-er-malango-hay!
An' de taters am er stewin' in de pot,
Jang-er-malango-hay!
An' thoo dis pile eb'ry one keep er fo'cin',
Jang-er-malango-hay!
For de ole bay horse he's prancin' in de lot,
Jang-er-malango-hay!

De nigger what gets de bigges' red year,
Jang-er-malango-hay!
An' shucks his way right straight thoo de pile!
Jang-er-malango-hay!
He dances fuss wid de fines' gal here,
Jang-er-malango-hay!
An' takes his dram in de ole fashion way,
Jang-er-malango-hay!

WOLSELEY'S WAY.

THE ENGLISH TROOPS ON T MARCH TO KHARTOUM.

He Notifies the Prince of Wales of His Pro Heavy Reinforcements Asked For—The porary Election—The Disaster in Spain—Canadian Disaffection—The News.

LONDON, January 9.—General Wolsele graphs the prince of Wales that he will Khartoum January 24. He telegraph government advising it to immediatel patch 3,000 picked troops to Suakim to ate against Osman Digna and to op Berber route. General Wolseley recom that General Greaves be placed in com of the troops to go to Suakim, and that eral Darmer act as chief of staff. He f asks that another battalion be sent to force the Nile expedition. It is surmise General Wolseley expects heavy fightin Khartoum has been relieved.

AN EXAGGERATED RIOT

The Dakota Method of Dealing With Questions.

PIERRE, Dakota, January 9.—The ru violence and riot at Forest City, over t moval of the records, prove to be great aggerated. The new county commis organized, and under the supposition th had the right, declared Gettysburg to county seat, and ordered the records re The safe being too large to be taken doors, the casing and a part of one side building was removed, without riot or ance. The Forest City people, not under ing that it was being done under auth became excited, and exaggerated tele were sent out. The sheriff pursued and took the captors, but when they refu return the records on his demand, he re and all is quiet there now.

Bismarck in the Reichstag.

BERLIN, January 9.—In the reichstag e budget committee moved that the pr dit of 150,000 marks for African co tion be reduced by one-third. Bismar posed the motion, and urged prompt ac regard to the colonization project of th ernment, in order to pate the other powers. The G people, he said, had approved the c policy of the government during the two and it was reasonable to suppose th reichstag would vote on the additional for the African exploration. The c policy was the only one possible. It wa ported by a majority of the reichstag an created great enthusiasm throughout t tion. The motion to refer the credit budget committee was adopted by of 135 to 128, although both Bismar Herr von Boetticher, minister of i strongly opposed this action.

Canadian Patriotism Under Tes

QUEBEC, Canada, January 9 Courser du Canadian (newspaper) cussing the recent article of the London on the Nicaraguan canal difficulty a probability of a rupture between Engla the United States, says:

"There is no doubt that Canada would the theater of operations, and in our case w have the right to protest and refuse to all selves to be slaughtered like sheep, and asked to endure all the calamities and all t rors of war to defend England's interest in America. This is really coming it too stro we hardly think that our loyalty will perm enter upon so perilous a path."

The Liverpool Grain Circular.

LIVERPOOL, January 9.—The leading grain circular says: Trade has ruled what quiet, without losing its general ness. Sellers are generally holding a vious rates. Cargoes have been som obtainable at a shade less money. At to- market there was an average attendance. Wheat was quiet and in limited request at previous rates. There was a good trade in flour at full currencies. Maize was firm in good demand at one penny advance.

Gladstone'e Health.

LONDON, January 9.—The Lancet "Gladstone's complaint is chiefly a sl tack of catarrh. Besides this, he is s from lumbago and insomnia. There i prospect that he will soon be comple stored to health."

German Policy in Africa.

BERLIN, January 9.—The North Gazett denies that Germany's Egypti colonial policy is due to Bismarck's ha Gladstone. The motives of Germany a more dignified. Her policy has neve influenced by irritation.

CONDENSED CABLEGRAM

LONDON, Janu

DISCLAIMING RESPONSIBILITY.—The Gazette says the American delegat Congo conference explicitly disavow tention on the part of the United Stat responsible for the execution of the re of the conference, on account of havin part in its deliberations.

PARNELL'S VICTORY COMPLETE.—The mentary election in the county of Ti occurred yesterday and resulted in th posed selection of O'Connor, Parne Archbishop Croke's candidate.

CROKE'S ACTIVITY.—A dispatch from to the Exchange telegraph company s Archbishop Croke's activity in the Ti election contest is attracting attentio in church circles. His conduct fin favor.

FIRE IN TALLADEGA.

Twenty-five Thousand Dollars' W Property Consumed.

TALLADEGA, Ala., January 9.—[Specia night, between twelve and one o'clock a. quiet and peaceful little city was again into a state of the wildest excitement by peals of the fire alarm. The fire was soo ered to be in the frame building on Dep better known as the Nance block, of whi are five frame buildings, the occupants are as follows: J. S. Martin, saloon; W. sample room; Charlie Williams, fruit deal Thomas, saddlery and harness; C. W. Rigg Notwithstanding this block has long bee sore to the public generally, still it was dreaded event and a cause of a great deal siness, and owing to the prompt action of nolia hook and ladder company and the generally, but little damage was done t joining buildings. The loss is estimated Insurance $15,000.

The Durham Tobacco Works Bu

RALEIGH, N. C., January 9.—A fire brok night in the large tobacco storage ware Durham, and completely destroyed it and king tobacco factory of Z. I. Lyon & Co. Th terian church and several other building fire, but the flames were extinguished bef damage was done. Blackwell's Durham company loses 400,000 pounds of lea stored in the warehouse and H. A. Reams the same quantity. All the leaf tobacco & Co.'s factory was burned, but the bu manufactured tobacco was saved. The the Citizens' National bank, on buildin insurance $3,500; H. A. Ream, $25,000, $21,500; Blackwell Tobacco Co., $25,000, $22,500; Lyons & Co., $20,000, insurance $ tal losses $74,000; insurance $62,000.

An Hour's Burning Blaze.

NEW YORK, January 9.—At 2 o'clock t ing, smoke and flames were discovered iss sub-basement of Henry Rogers's whole ds store, 597 Broadway. After an ho during which the basement and flooded with water, the fire was u Rogers is the principal loser. H basement of the first floor, and at $175,000. He estimates h which was caused m The insurance is $77,000, divide y-two companies. The building extent between $1,000 and $5,000. and fifth floors were occupied ce clothiers. Portions of their s aged by smoke.

Alabama Editor's Missi

MERY, Ala., January 9.—[Spec ate of Troy, Ala., passed throug having accepted a position partment of the Waco Examine

INGS IN BIRDS AND BEASTS.

ories From the Dumb World—
nts that Drink Beer, Etc.

BEER GUZZLING RATS.

w York Sun.

"a great many rats here," said Mr. Rennecke, as he lighted a reporter icy subterranean galleries of the Lion e night last week.

nnecke spoke, two fat rats, one pursuer, ran across the floor zigzag.

e matter with them?"

h beer," said Mr. Rennecke. "They gs. Beer is about all they can get to nd here. The old stagers that have nt the brewery for several years inmoderation. The young and verdant her neighborhoods go on a tear as come into the brewery. We catch stages of intoxication. One night our illed a half dozen that were so drunk y on their backs, kicked up their legs l hilariously. We don't keep a cat, fear it might indulge in beer and s with the rats, which are friendly when they are half seas over. Beer is n and the destruction of rats. When nt enough they grow fat and healthy; rink too much they are killed by the

S FRIGHTENED BY A WILD BEAST.

nce Altoona, Pa., Tribune.

young Gaysporter who spends his Satngs at a farm house in the loop, was ut of a year's growth on last Satur. He was seated at the big open kitchning the sparks as they went up the e while making love to his affinity, burned low, and as the mercury was came necessary to add fuel to the nd the young man, as he done before, went out to e and brought in a billet of wood, eposited where it would do the most anced to be a hollow shell, and no the young man sat down than a rabbit the log jumped out. The first impres was that a wild cat had come down , and a concert of whoops followed f the old folks, who flew to the rescue t caps. When the cause of the alarm ed the old farmer advised his prosn-law to join the regular army.

WILDCATS AND CATAMOUNTS.

Louis Times.

al impression that the catamount, or gressive in its nature, except upon on which it preys, is entirely erroneous. nd quick in its movements that one is by hunters, the exception being when been treed by dog hunting coons or amount wounded and brought to bay something that all hunters fear, for fight with a fierceness surpassed only cious cousin, the panther. Many a ttacked a wildcat and given his life as his rashness. Few dogs care to try with a catamount, and no dog will nd time into a contest with one. Catrely attack larger wild game than a they will quickly thin out a sheep fold. been known to spring upon pressed by hunger.

ng of two or more catamounts at the nd animal is always the signal for d fierce contests between them during While eating they keep up a constant d growling, and if one tears out a mornother one covets, the latter proceeds secure it if he can. The cries of two d cats are blood-curdling, and may be miles. The writer had the pleasure nessing, from behind a convenient and tree, a terrible conflict be enormous catamounts. They irty feet away, in an open space in the each one seemed determined to fight h. They both fought till death interthe intervention came from a rifle ball. nt when the two animals were clinched her, the writer fired. The bullet entered f one cat's head, crashed through its coming out of its nostril buried itself r one's brain, killing them both at one

DOG SAVES ANOTHER DOG'S LIFE.

Poughkeepsie Eagle.

Chichester, superintendent of Arnold's ry, tells a wonderful dog story. On e was looking out on the river from an low of the factory when he discovered ce ferry track, struggling hard to get dog would swim along the edge of the et both feet on it, and raise himself out of the water and fall back. The d did this once or twice, when nother dog was seen hurrying to the pot. The latter seized the half-wned dog by the neck and pulled and tugged inly endeavoring to haul him out. He early but two or three times, but each opped back. Suddenly the would be arted like lightning for the shore, and the water kept up his struggles. In a two the other dog was seen returning, was a man with him who was running. an reached the drowning dog in time n out, and all started for the shore. two dogs reached the bridge which leads ce to the brewery pier they laid down le and made extraordinary manifestay and delight, and their cries, not barks, sant.

ODDS AND ENDS ABOUT ANIMALS.

sday a Kentucky farmer found a colony seven raccoons in one tree, and their ons on his corn shocks and chickens had ven him into bankruptcy.

h flies have but one available pair of re gifted with the power of very rapid hile a bee moves its wings 190 times a d a butterfly nine times, the house-fly strokes in the same period of time.

the owner of ten beehives standing in Selkirk, Scotland, and with no heathn mild's flight, weighed them at seven m. and again at seven o'clock p. m., and result of twelve hours' work to have n of thirty pounds of honey.

the children of Colonel Mott, of Westn, went in the habit of harnessing the e and driving to the postoffice for the Last fall the old horse, with others, out to pasture, but it seems that he d his duty. About the usual time of apped from the lot and trotted to the where he was observed to wait patient. tmaster surmised the animal's mission, lected Mr. Mott's mail, tied it up in a d adjusted it to the horse's head. The d at its destination safely. The animal d appeared daily at the regular hour office for his master's mail.

Fun for the Boys.

t Sun.

ials are all the rage and this is how rked: Six ladies take an onion with room, and one of them takes a bite of young gentleman is admitted to the lf, after kissing them all, he fails to them bit the onion, why, then all the im.

A Woman's Ideal Girl.

Philadelphia News.

cier-Wilcox, speaking of her hopes for if she should ever have one, says: "I be fine looking, healthy, tender, brainy e of attracting men without loving men should be in love with the world to meet its responsibilities, to find a he society of many instead of in the ship of any one man. At least she is hen she can do this."

Is Murat Going Mad.

ew York Herald.

pred that Mr. M. Halstead, of the Cinmercial Gazette, is threatened with f the brain. His mind has not worked since the election, and the excitement ass and of the Blaine defeat seems to oo much for him. His double leaded n long editorial writings show that he Subject to strange and mortifying hal. These editorials are the crankiest e American public has read since Guiesound very much as though Mr. Halrying to create another "pus cavity" ton.

Lime-Kiln Poetry.

etriot Free Press.

n Bebee said he was ready to submit n the poetry question. Several months red the following prizes for the best in by a colored poet:

.....$5 in cash
.....A stuffed owl
.....Ten pumpkins
.....One snow-shovel
.....One can of oysters

prize was awarded to Bad-weather eorgia, the first verse of whose poem

n, niggers, de pig am er roastin'
Jang-er-malango-hay!
ers am er stewin' in de pot,
Jang-er-malango-hay!
dis pile eb'ry one keep er fo'cin',
Jang-er-malango-hay!
bay horse he's prancin' in de lot,
Jang-er-malango-hay!

what gets de biggest' red year,
Jang-er-malango-hay!
s his way right straight thoo de pile!
Jang-er-malango-hay!
fuss wid de fines' gal here,
Jang-er-malango-hay!
his dram in de ole fashion way,
Jang-er-malango-hay!

WOLSELEY'S WAY.

THE ENGLISH TROOPS ON THEIR MARCH TO KHARTOUM.

He Notifies the Prince of Wales of His Progress—Heavy Reinforcements Asked For—The Tipperary Election—The Disaster in Spain—Canadian Disaffection—The News.

LONDON, January 9.—General Wolseley telegraphs the prince of Wales that he will reach Khartoum January 24. He telegraphs the government advising it to immediately dispatch 3,000 picked troops to Suakim to operate against Osman Digna and to open the Berber route. General Wolseley recommends that General Greaves be placed in command of the troops to go to Suakim, and that General Darmer act as chief of staff. He further asks that another battalion be sent to reinforce the Nile expedition. It is surmised that General Wolseley expects heavy fighting after Khartoum has been relieved.

AN EXAGGERATED RIOT.

The Dakota Method of Dealing With Public Questions.

PIERRE, Dakota, January 9.—The rumors of violence and riot at Forest City, over the removal of the records, prove to be greatly exaggerated. The new county commissioners organized, and under the supposition that they had the right, declared Gettysburg to be the county seat, and ordered the records removed. The safe being too large to be taken out of doors, the casing and a part of one side of the building was removed, without riot or resistance. The Forest City people, not understanding that it was being done under authority, became excited, and exaggerated telegrams were sent out. The sheriff pursued and overtook the captors, but when they refused to return the records on his demand, he returned and all is quiet there now.

Bismarck in the Reichstag.

BERLIN, January 9.—In the reichstag to-day the budget committee moved that the proposed credit of 150,000 marks for African colonization be reduced by one-third. Bismarck opposed the motion, and urged prompt action in regard to the colonization project of the government, in order to anticipate the other powers. The German people, he said, had approved the colonial policy of the government during the two years, and it was reasonable to suppose that the reichstag would vote on the additional credit for the African exploration. The colonial policy was the only one possible. It was supported by a majority of the reichstag and had created great enthusiasm throughout the nation. The motion to refer the credit back to the budget committee was adopted by a vote of 135 to 128, although both Bismarck and Herr von Boetticher, minister of interior, strongly opposed this action.

Canadian Patriotism Under Test.

QUEBEC, Canada, January 9.—Le Courser du Canadian (newspaper), discussing the recent article of the London Times on the Nicaraguan canal difficulty and the probability of a rupture between England and the United States, says:

"There is no doubt that Canada would become the theater of operations, and in our case we would have the right to protest and refuse to allow ourselves to be slaughtered like sheep, and we are asked to endure all the calamities and all the horrors of war to defend England's interest in Central America. This is really coming it too strong, and we hardly think that our loyalty will permit us to enter upon so perilous a path."

The Liverpool Grain Circular.

LIVERPOOL, January 9.—The leading weekly grain circular says: Trade has ruled somewhat quieter, without losing its general firmness. Sellers are generally holding at previous rates. Cargoes have been sometimes obtainable at a shade less money. At to-day's market there was an average attendance. Wheat was quiet and in limited request at previous rates. There was a good trade in flour at full currencies. Maize was firm and in good demand at one penny advance.

Gladstone'e Health.

LONDON, January 9.—The Lancet says: "Gladstone's complaint is chiefly a slight attack of catarrh. Besides this, he is suffering from lumbago and insomnia. There is a fair prospect that he will soon be completely restored to health."

German Policy in Africa.

BERLIN, January 9.—The North German Gazett denies that Germany's Egyptian and colonial policy is due to Bismarck's hatred for Gladstone. The motives of Germany are much more dignified. Her policy has never been influenced by irritation.

CONDENSED CABLEGRAMS.

LONDON, January 9.

DISCLAIMING RESPONSIBILITY.—The National Gazette says the American delegates to the Congo conference explicitly disavow any intention on the part of the United States to be responsible for the execution of the resolutions of the conference, on account of having taken part in its deliberations.

PARNELL'S VICTORY COMPLETE.—The parliamentary election in the county of Tipperary occurred yesterday and resulted in the unopposed selection of O'Connor, Parnell's and Archbishop Croke's candidate.

CROKE'S ACTIVITY.—A dispatch from Rome to the Exchange telegraph company says that Archbishop Croke's activity in the Tipperary election contest is attracting attention there in church circles. His conduct finds little favor.

FIRE IN TALLADEGA.

Twenty-five Thousand Dollars' Worth of Property Consumed.

TALLADEGA, Ala., January 9.—[Special.]—Last night, between twelve and one o'clock a. m., our quiet and peaceful little city was again thrown into a state of the wildest excitement by the rapid peals of the fire alarm. The fire was soon discovered to be in the frame building on Depot street, better known as the Nance block, of which there are five frame buildings, the occupants of which are as follows: J. S. Martin, saloon; W. H. Nance, sample room; Charlie Williams, fruit dealer; J. P. Thomas, saddlery and harness; C. W. Riggs, saloon. Notwithstanding this block has long been an eyesore to the public generally, still it was a much-dreaded event and a cause of a great deal of uneasiness, and owing to the prompt action of the Magnolia hook and ladder company and the citizens generally, but little damage was done to the adjoining buildings. The loss is estimated at $25,000. Insurance $15,600.

The Durham Tobacco Works Burned.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 9.—A fire broke out last night in the large tobacco storage warehouse at Durham, and completely destroyed it and the smoking tobacco factory of Z. I. Lyon & Co. The Presbyterian church and several other buildings caught fire, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done. Blackwell's Durham tobacco company loses 400,000 pounds of leaf tobacco stored in the warehouse and H. A. Reams lost about the same quantity. All the leaf tobacco in Lyons & Co.'s factory was burned, but the bulk of the manufactured tobacco was saved. The losses are the Citizens' National bank, on building, $4,000, insurance $8,500; H. A. Ream, $25,000, insurance $21,500; Blackwell Tobacco Co., $25,000, insurance $22,500; Lyons & Co., $20,000, insurance $14,500; total losses $74,000; insurance $62,000.

An Hour's Burning Blaze.

NEW YORK, January 9.—At 2 o'clock this morning smoke and flames were discovered issuing from sub-basement of Henry Rogers's wholesale fancy goods store, 597 Broadway. After an hour's struggle during which the basement and sub-cellar were flooded with water, the fire was under control. Rogers is the principal loser. He occupied the basement of the first floor, and valued his stock at $175,000. He estimates his loss at $100,000, which was caused mainly by water. The insurance is $77,000, divided between twenty-two companies. The building is damaged to an extent between $4,000 and $5,000. The third, fourth and fifth floors were occupied by Mills & Palace clothiers. Portions of their stock were slightly damaged by smoke.

An Alabama Editor's Mission.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., January 9.—[Special.]—J. E. Reves, late of Troy, Ala., passed through to-night for Texas, having accepted a position in the business department of the Waco Examiner.

THE BUSINESS WEEK.

The Unparalleled Developments of the Past Week.

NEW YORK, January 9.—The business failures during last week, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., number for the United States 429, for Canada 28—total 457, which is far in excess of any previous chronicle for the same period. The increase is largely in the south and west, where the failures are probably twice as numerous as they were during ordinary weeks in 1884.

In Meridian, Miss., John S. Merrings, stationery and fancy goods, has made an assignment. Liabilities, $10,000.

The Southern lithograph company, of New Orleans, has failed, with liabilities of $30,000.

The failures to-day were:

D. E. Nelins, planter and general store, near Albany, Ga.

J. Newmeyer, dry goods, Griffin, Ga.

Stix Bros. and Herman & Co., cloaks and suits, New York city, who dissolved on the 31st ult. by limitation, have made an assignment, making preferences, amounting to $50,000. The liabilities amount to $170,000, of which $110,000 is for merchandise and the balance is borrowed money. Their assets are not yet definitely known, but nominally will amount to the liabilities.

The Norfolk Route.

PHILADELPHIA, January 9.—The New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk railroad company has substituted the steamboat Eastern Shore for the Jane Moseley, which recently met with an accident. The steam transport to convey trains across the Chesapeake bay is nearly finished, and will, it is expected, be launched next week. Satisfactory progress is being made in improvements at Cape Charles City, and it is thought that the work will be completed in two months.

A Miser Roasted Alive.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., January 9.—[Special.] Graham King, a miser living in the mountains of Marion county, near this city, met with a terrible death last night by being burned to death. King was quite a noted man at one time, and was a brilliant scholar. Many years ago a shadow crossed his love, and he became a recluse in the mountains. His greed for gold was so great that he lived alone in abject poverty. King had a great deal of money secreted about his premises. It is thought he became ill, and getting too near the fire, his strength was overtaxed and he was roasted alive.

The Manchester Market.

MANCHESTER, January 9.—The Guardian's commercial article says: The prospect is unimproved and business is small. The prices of clothes and yarns are fairly maintained. The demand is slack and the production is lessening.

Suing for Their Wages.

BALTIMORE, January 9.—To-day suits were entered by about sixty employes against the Gazette publishing company, (the Day) to recover sums due them, the Day having suspended.

Cotton in Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., January 9.—[Special.]—The comparative weekly cotton statement is as follows:

	1885.	1884.
Week's receipts	1,666	546
Receipts since September first	12,827	9,610
Week's shipments	3,256	2,340
Stock	12,450	20,562
Sales this week	5,000	

Middling 10⅛, market firm.

HIS BRAINS BLOWN OUT.

How an Ambitious Intruder Was Induced to Remain Outside.

BROOKHAVEN, Miss., January 9.—On Saturday night a party of men in Franklin county went to the house of a negro for the purpose of whipping and maltreating him. They demanded admittance, and being refused, one of the party, a young man named Murray, burst the door open and rushed in, when his brains were blown out by a charge from a shotgun. The rest of the party then fled. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.

Sullivan and Paddy Ryan to Fight.

NEW YORK, January 9.—All arrangements have been completed for the glove contest between John L. Sullivan and Paddy Ryan, the ex-champion of America. They have decided to box four rounds, Marquis of Queensbury rules, in Madison square garden on the 16th instant, the winner to receive 65 and the loser 35 per cent of the gate receipts. Ryan will enter the arena weighing 198 pounds. Sullivan will probably weigh 195 pounds.

Thanks from General Lee.

WOBURN, Mass., January 9.—The following letter has been received from General Fitzhugh Lee in answer to a photographic copy of the testimonial sent south to B. H. Hitcher a short time ago:

SPRING BANK, near Alexandria, Va., 1884.—Mr. Charles K. Conn, Woburn, Mass.—Dear Sir: Accept my thanks for the photographic copy of the "pen and ink sketch" sent to Mr. B. H. Hitcher, of Georgia, in recognition of the courtesy which prompted him to return to Captain Tidd the sword he had lost in battle. I am very glad to get such evidence of the generous feeling displayed, and which is most creditable to all concerned.

I am, very truly yours,
FITZHUGH LEE.

Smallpox in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., January 9.—The postmaster at Pulaski, Ills., has telegraphed Governor Hamilton that smallpox has broken out there, and that the authorities are unable to confine the contagion. The subject has been referred to the state board of health, which will take immediate action.

Federal Court in Mobile.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., January 9.—[Special.] Judge Bruce will open the federal court at Mobile on the 12th instant.

The Movement of Railroad Men.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., January 9.—[Special.]—Colonel Tray left for Lone Park, Fla., to-night to close up the sale of the St. John and Lake Eustis railroad to the Florida Southern.

F. C. Sheppard, division freight agent of the P. & A., at Pensacola, will temporarily discharge the duties of Theo. Welch, general freight agent C. & N., from Decatur to New Orleans, during the latter's illness. Welch will go to Florida to recuperate.

A Suit Against Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., January 9.—[Special.]—An important suit was tried in the circuit court today. The water works company had sued the city for water used through the fire plugs for flushing purposes. The city resisted a recovery upon the ground that it had contracted to pay the company a fixed sum for each fire plug, which had been paid. The court decided the point against the city. Under the contract they had a right to use the water through such plugs only for extinguishing fires, and purposes incidental thereto, and that if used for other purposes it was liable to pay for the water used. Troy, Tompkins and Loudon represented the water works.

Arrested in Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., January 9.—Special.]—Jake Brown, a negro man from Rome, Ga., was arrested here to-night on a heinous charge. It is alleged that last December Brown outraged his fifteen year old daughter in a terrible manner, and fled. The authorities were notified and given a description of the rapist, which led to his arrest. Brown does not deny the crime.

Not "Native and to the Manner Born."

From the Arkansaw Traveler.

"Are you a native of the state?" asked the judge of the United States court, addressing a fat man who had been summoned to testify in a case of illicit distilling.

"Mostly, judge."

"I mean were you born in this state?"

"I understand. I wa'n't born here, but I am mighty nigh a native."

"Came here when you were quite young, I suppose?"

"No, sir, ain't been here but about ten year."

"How old are you?"

"Fifty."

"Then how is it that you are very nearly a native of the state?"

"Well, when I come here I only weighed about a hundred pounds. Now I weigh 240, so you see 140 pounds of me are native while only 100 pounds come from Missoury."

A Long Look Ahead.

From the Philadelphia Times.

Gladstone is seventy-five, and by the time he reaches one hundred the world hopes to be able to discover what he is trying to do in Egypt.

FROM MACON.

THE DAY AS PASSED IN THE CENTRAL CITY.

Remarkable Success of the Operetta "Bo-Peep"—A Beautiful Scene at the Academy of Music—Miss Reichert Publishes a Card—Other Macon Personal Mention, Etc.

MACON, January 9.—[Special.]—A brilliant presentation of the opera "Bo Peep" was given tonight at the Academy of Music. The audience was a large one, composed of the refinement and intelligence of Macon. The occasion had been looked for with great eagerness. Professor West has been fully engaged for two months arranging the dances and the parts of the various participants. It was certainly a professional effort worthy of him. The curtain arose at 8 o'clock after a well rendered selection by the accomplished pianist Miss Jessie Bernd. The scene that presented itself was one of loveliness. The stage represented a perfect farm yard. Projecting from the left was a cosy cottage occupied by "Mrs. Mary," in becoming costume and a perfect mistress of the household and surroundings.

Miss Fannie Bonner, attended by her maids, "Silver Bells," Miss Louise Gartrell and "Cockle Shells," Miss Girley Dannenburg.

Outside the farm yard was a meadow in which was seated "Bo Peep," little Daisy Badger, a bright little creature. On the right was "Gill, the Milk Maid," Willie Tinsley, and "Taffy Gray Goodwyn," in appropriate costumes. The opening vocal part of the operetta, in the shape of a pleasing chorus, was rendered by fifty peasant lads and lassies, and was received with much applause.

The duet at the close of the first act between "Mrs. Mary" and "Taffy" was pleasantly rendered

Act second is where "Boy Blue," Lev Bernd, is found asleep by "Bo Peep." The vocal powers shown by the two was remarkable. One of the most charming scenes of the operatta was in this act, rendered, by "Gill the Milkmaid," in search of her cows. Her pretty make up and graceful postures, combined with her sweet voice, made her very popular.

The fancy dancing, most of which was original, by Professor West, was pronounced the best ever seen in Macon. The opening of this part of the programme was a charming polonaise danced by forty peasant lads and misses all arrayed in becoming and picturesque costume. "La Frolique" was danced by Lucille Flanders and Fannie Nelson.

Hattie Guernsey rendered in a clever and catching manner "Fruit of the Ocean." "Le Golanvaire" was danced to the music of Zibulska's "Gerotte" by Courtney Chestney and Susie Gartrell, and was one of the features of the evening. The dance of Miss Hattie Davis, Hattie McHorn, A. Refeld, Jeanette Small, Rosa Holmes, Girley Dannenburg, Susie Gartrell, Bertha Waxelbaum, Courtney Chestney, Annie Wilder, Willie Tinsley and Florence Bernd was particularly attractive, and these little girls were repeatedly called back.

The Tycolean polka was danced by B. Porter, Pratt Brown, Ed Davis, Walter Turpin, Sam Dunlop, Jule Sailors, Ida Mangham, Agnes Borden, Nellie Edwards and Hattie Guernsey. Miss Fannie Bonner rendered a specialty by Professor West.

A beautiful and perfect dance was rendered by Misses Florence Bernd, Carrie Hertz, Sallie Cohen, and Leo Bernd. The next selection was a solo. "Who will buy my flowers," by Miss Eulah Sumbers. This young lady received the premium at the state fair for vocal music.

"Le Printemps," Professor West's best effort, was a facy dance, executed by Misses Hattie Mohorn and Hattie Davis. The steps were intricate, and it was a true interpretation of the "poetry of motion."

A fancy schottishe, by Miss Hattie Guernsey, closed the pleasing programme.

The closing chorus with the crowning of Bo Peep and Boy Blue was a beautiful picture, and was received with vociferous applause.

The specalities of Mr. Edward Brown was a pleasing addition, and was produced twice.

Miss Jessie Berd presided at the piano. Her music was excellent, and received a large share of the praise of the evening. The handsomest costume of the operetta was worn by Miss Hattie Monghan. She assumed the character of a peasant girl, and was very graceful. She was beautifully attired in orange satin, black thread lace draperies, crimson velvet bodice, with white satin corsage, with ornaments and diamonds. She was the leader in the grand march, and attracted much attention.

The Marriage That Didn't Occur.

MISS REICHERT PUBLISHES A CARD STATING THAT SHE LOVES NO LONGER.

MACON, January 9.—[Special.]—The article published in THE CONSTITUTION a few days ago, about the Vineville sensation, has attracted much attention. The young man has been persistent and says he is determined to marry the young lady. He addressed a letter to her mother to day, which was returned.

The young lady published the following card this afternoon:

"In justice to myself and parents, I want the public to know that I once believed in George Taylor, and I have heard before this that he slandered me, but I did not believe it, as he always denied it and said he loved me too much for that. I had gone as far as to promise to marry him, and would have married him had my mother let me have my clothes. But I thank God that it happened as it did, and am really sorry that I deceived my parents as I did, for they always acted for my own good, but I could not see it then. They never would have objected to the marriage if he had been honorable and able to support me. I now see for myself that he has slandered me, and believe so, as he has published in the papers. And he, also, has scandalous letters which he is showing around and tells that I sent them, which is false, as I do not write any such letters; therefore, they are forged. I never will forgive him for slandering me as he did. I am independent of every one for I know that there is a just God, and He will right the wrong. It was all done to get revenge, a trap set to catch me in, but, "Revenge is sweet, but, oh! how bitter, to love a girl and then can't get her."

I am very respectfully,
"ANNIE V. REICHERT."

Mr. F. Reichert, her father, was called on. He said:

"My daughter has been foully persecuted by this young man, and I am going to put a stop to it. If he ever worries the family again I will make it warm for him."

He Frightened His Mother.

MACON, January 9.—[Special.]—Mr. Gus Pogram, formerly of Pegram & Maynard, druggists, of this city, moved to Savannah, where he was engaged in business with Reed & Co., corner Jones and Appleton streets. He was on a spree, and came to Macon New Year's day. He returned to Savannah and received a reprimand from his house. He left, and three days later wrote his mother a letter, telling her that when she read it he would be "food for fishes." She was much distressed, and gave him up for dead. Yesterday, a week later, she received a telegram from him, dated New York city. He was alive and well.

He Saw His Picture and Ran.

MACON, January 9.—[Special.]—A dray of B. Skalowski was being driven up Poplar street loaded with furniture by Reuben Thomas to-day. The muled turned his head to bite a fly when he saw his reflection in a mirror on the dray. He ran away, threw the negro out, breaking his shoulder and scattering furniture all about.

Funeral of Mr. Flanders.

MACON, January 9.—[Special.]—The funeral services of Mr. David Flanders were observed to-day at Christ's church, Rev. J. R. Winchester officiating. The pall bearers were Messrs. George S. Jones, J. Madison Jones, John Ingalls, W. R. Phillips, Thomas Wood and H. J. Lamar. The body was taken to Rose Hill cemetery for interment.

The Newman and Thorner Matter.

MACON, January 9.—[Special.]—The case of Newman and Thorner was heard to-day and continued to the 20th to allow parties to the bill to secure evidence. Wm. Wolff was made temporary receiver until that date. Colonel Felix Camp will assist him in making up a new inventory and set apart goods of each individual party to the bill. The proceeds are to be held separately. All will be sold as rapidly as possible.

The Marriage of Young Kent.

MACON, January 9.—[Special.]—There has not been an instance in Macon for some time where a parent has received the sympathy of the community to such an extent as has Mr. W. R. Kent, the father of the young man, the story of whose marriage was published this morning. He is a gentleman of high sensibility and has been much pained at the action of his son. He has always been careful to shield him in his wrong doings, hoping to have made a man of him.

General Mention.

MACON, January 9.—[Special.]—Mr. T. B. Artope placed to-day over the grave of the lamented John Curd a handsome granite monument twenty feet high. It is one of the most attractive in Rose Hill cemetery.

Mr. W. B. Coffin, of Charles M. Barnwell & Co., Atlanta, spent the day in the city the guest of the Willingham warehouse company.

This afternoon Deputy United States Marshal Harris arrested a negro named Simon Peter, who gave him the slip down an alley. He fired several shots at him and finally ran him down and captured him. He was placed in jail.

There was a pleasant party last night at the residence of Mr. F. M. Berg, given in honor of Miss Lillie Kaufman, of Columbus.

A pressman named Ed. Benson, working for the Evening News, fell in a hole and was picked up in an insensible condition. It was the same man trap that Mr. Jerome Pound fell in a few days ago.

The Calhoun musical and social club presented Mr. G. B. Deitre, its president, at a recent meeting, with a handsome chair. The presentation was made by Mr. James Craig.

The Central railroad has turned out in the past few days some very handsome new coaches.

A carpenter named J. W. Black, while working on a scaffold at a new church on Windsor hill, fell and badly bruised himself late yesterday afternoon.

WYNTON.

Mr. Kent Denies.

The following communication in reference to an article published in yesterday's CONSTITUTION is self-explanatory. The action of the father, Mr. Kent, of Macon, was evidently caused by the hurried conclusion which the circumstances seemed to justify that his son had deceived him in his marriage. This, as will be seen, the son firmly denies. The communication is as follows:

ATLANTA, Ga., January 9, 1884.—Editors Constitution: Will you kindly allow me the use of your columns to deny several unjust and cruel charges against my wife and myself, contained in an article published in this morning's edition. You cannot but understand what a severe blow it is for a young man and wife to be subjected to such harsh criticism and scandal from an unkind public, and through the columns of the leading daily of the south.

I did not run off and marry a woman by the name of Freddie, but will admit that I knew such a woman, but do not know of her present whereabouts.

The lady I married is as finely connected as any in the state of Georgia, and is a daughter of the late Colonel A. C. Tilden, first cousin of Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, ex candidate and president-elect of the United States. The above facts I can prove.

I furthermore deny every other charge preferred against me, except that I have been somewhat wild in my life, and I pronounce the whole article as being without the slightest foundation.

If any one else desires proof of the above statement I will gladly furnish it. Mr. Editors, I sincerely hope and trust you will do me the kindness to allow this publication as it will exhonerate me and my hitherto good name, to a large extent.

Respectfully, J. HOWELL KENT.

Monte Christo Last Night.

Another very large house greeted "Monte Cristo" at DeGive's last night. Many who had seen this wonderful creation the night before came again, and the audience was equally as enthusiastic as on the first presentation. There were few additions to the scenery, which was already perfect enough, and everything moved along with smoothness and precision. Mr. O'Neill was again at his best, and was recalled after each act. His splendid work received unstinted applause as did the versatile and wonderful acting of Mr. Delmore as Noirtier.

Mr. J. W. Shannon, as Caderousso, has won a justly enviable name in that character. His acting in the roadside inn scene brought forth a lavish display of interest and unlimited plaudits. He is unsurpassed in his sphere, and is one of the company's strongest players. The prison scene of the Chanteau d'If, shows Mr. W. Jones as Abbe Faria to splendid anvantage, and as the long imprisoned man, old, haggar and white with his eighteen year's imprisonment, he was the personification of pity, and his part received that recognition it so well merited. Miss Annie Boudinot as Carconte, gave an intelligent conception of her part, being particularly strong in the inn scene, where she attempts the murder of what she thought to be the Jewish peddler. Miss Blair's Mercedes was quite as perfect as the night before, her good acting and wonderful grace and beauty captivating every body.

There is not a stick in the entire cast, and it is no dispangement to other companies that have visited Atlanta, to say that Mr. O'Neill has brought with him, in this engagement, the finest troupe of actors, as a whole, ever seen on the stage in this city. It is a lasting pleasure to see a play like Monte Cristo, and no one, who has not already attended, should fail to do so.

It will be presented at matinee this afternoon and again to-night. The matinee will probably be one of the largest ever seen at DeGive's, and a full house should bid the company farewell tonight.

Comfortable for Romeo.

From the Chicago Herald.

It is said that Mary Anderson's arms are so long that she can wrap them three times around Romeo's neck.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

BLACK—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. Wm. W. Black and Judge and Mrs. Lawson Black are requested to attend the funeral services of the former, from their residence 64 South Spring street, this (Saturday) afternoon at three o'clock.

BENT—The funeral of Mrs. J. Bent, wife of J Bent, will take place from the residence, corner Marietta and Hunnicutt streets, religious services at SS. Peter and Paul church, at 9 Sunday morning.

Freeman & Crankshaw,

DIAMOND MERCHANTS

And Manufacturing Jewelers,

Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry,

Sterling Silver, Plated-ware,

Clocks, Bronzes and Art Goods.

Watches and Jewelry repairing specialty.

31 WHITEHALL ST.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

FOR 1885.

AN HONEST AND FEARLESS NEWSPAPER

THE ABLEST, THE CHEAPEST, THE BEST!

Accurate in Its News, Steadfast for the Right, Unsparing in the Exposure of Wrong.

To Mail Subscribers, Postpaid.

DAILY, exclusive of Sunday, per year	$6 00
DAILY, including Sunday, per year	7 50
SUNDAY ONLY, per year	1 50
DAILY, 1 month, with or without Sunday	75

The Semi-Weekly Times.

Single Copies, one year $2 50

The Weekly Times.

Single Copies, one year $1 00

TERMS CASH IN ADVANCE. Remit in Postal Notes, or Postoffice Money Orders. We have no travelling agents. Sample copies sent free. Address

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

NEW-YORK CITY.

tu sat mon

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday | January 8, 9, 10. | Grand Saturday Matinee at 2.

The popular young actor,

MR. JAMES O'NEILL

Presenting Charles Fechter's Version of Dumas' Great Play,

MONTE CRISTO,

Originally adapted for the Globe Theater, Boston, the sole property of Mr. John Stetson.

A mammoth scenery car is used in the transportation of the Realistic stage pictures, painted expressly for this play.

Grand effects, correct appointments and appropriate costumes, and the entire production perfect in every detail.

Popular prices. Reserved seats at Phillips & Crew's.

MONDAY, JAN. 12—ONE NIGHT ONLY.

One of America's Greatest Star Actors!

ROBERT McWADE,

Supported by a Complete Dramatic Company in his unequaled and grand character of

RIP VAN WINKLE,

VAGABOND OF THE CATSKILLS!

Entirely different from all others, and as played by him in every city in America for Fifteen Consecutive Years. You will regret it if you miss seeing this Masterpiece of Dramatic Art. It is encouraged by the Pulpit and endorsed by the Press. "Robert McWade's Rip Van Winkle is a great sermon."—Rev. Daniel Macfie, Scotland.

Usual prices; Reserved seats at Phillips & Crew's

Tuesday and Wednesday, January 13 and 14. | Wednesday, Matinee at 2.

The Popular Young Comedian and Vocalist,

ROLAND REED,

Supported by a First-class Dramatic Company, in FRED. MARSDEN'S Two New Pieces,

Tuesday Evening and Wednesday Matinee } CHEEK.

Everything new and elegant, including a View of Madison Square by electric light.

And Wednesday Night } HUMBUG.

Incidental to the plays MR. REED will introduce his new Songs and Medleys, including his great New York success,

"I'M A PERFECT NEW YORK DUDE!"

Usual Prices. Reserved seats at Phillips & Crew's.

Assignee's Auction Sale

—OF—

CLOTHING

—AND—

GENTS'F URNISHING GOODS GENERALLY

AT 10 A. M. AND 3 P. M. EVERY DAY UNTIL the entire stock is disposed of.

REMEMBER THE TIME AND PLACE,

49 WHITEHALL ST.

R. H. KNAPP, Assignee.

5p

RESEARCH.

EXPERIMENT.

STUDY.

FOR FIFTY YEARS, by Dr. A. L. Barry, an old practitioner, especially in Female Troubles, was at last rewarded in the discovery of that certain and safe specific for woman troubles, Luxomni. Luxomni is a preparation that daily grows in popular favor. Testimonials from responsible persons all over the country furnish ample evidence of the wonderful power of Luxomni as a remedial agent for the relief and permanent cure of all those distressing conditions incident to females. Luxomni is specially adapted to troubles of pregnancy. It greatly ameliorates the pangs of child birth, shortens labor, prevents after pains, and facilitates recovery. Owing to the strengthening and toning influence Luxomni relieves all MENSTRUAL IRREGULARITIES, and is a superior uterine sedative and tonic.

Price $1. If your druggist has not the preparation, address THE BARRY MF'G CO., Drawer 28, Atlanta, Ga.

NOTE.—Luxomni is no alcoholic mixture, but combination of herbs and plants in package form from which a simple tea is made

Write for Interesting Book. Mailed Free.

d&w

DR. RICE,

For 25 years at 37 Court Place, now at

322 Market Street, Louisville, Ky

Bet. Third and Fourth,

A regularly educated and legally qualified physician and the most successful, as his practice will prove.

Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.

Spermatorrhea and Impotency, as the results of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, and producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, (night emissions by dreams), Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Physical Decay, Pimples on Face, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, &c., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are thoroughly and permanently cured. SYPHILIS positively cured and entirely eradicated from the system; Gonorrhea, GLEET, Stricture, Gravel, Hernia, (or Rupture), Piles and other private diseases quickly cured.

It is self-evident that a physician who pays special attention to a certain class of diseases, and treats thousands annually, acquires great skill. Physicians knowing this fact often recommend persons to my care. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent privately and safely by mail or express anywhere.

Cures Guaranteed in all Cases undertaken.

Consultations personally or by letter free and invited. Charges reasonable and correspondence strictly confidential.

A PRI

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
With Interest on Deposits.

TO ENCOURAGE AND STIMULATE THE DISposition to economize and save by our laboring population

The Gate City National Bank

Has instituted a SAVINGS DEPARTMENT, and on and after the first day of January, 1885, it will issue TIME CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, bearing FOUR PER CENT INTEREST for any amount not less than $5.
L. J. HILL,
President Gate City National Bank.
E. S. McCANDLESS, Cashier. 1st col 6p

W. H. PATTERSON,
BOND AND STOCK BROKER,
24 Pryor Street.

WANTED.—Georgia R. R. Stocks and Bonds,
Central R. R. Debentures.
A. & W. Pt. R R. Stock and Debentures.
State of Georgia Bonds.
Atlanta City Bonds.
Savannah City Bonds.
Augusta City Bonds.
Atlanta Gas Light Co. Stock.
Empire Loan and Building Stock.
Pullman Southern Car Co. Stock.
FOR SALE.—Ga. Pacific 1st Mortgage Bonds.
Ocean Steamship Co., 1st Mortgage Bonds, indorsed by C. R. R., B. Co.
Port Royal & Augusta R. R., 2d mortgage bonds, indorsed by C. R. R. & B. Co.

JAMES' BANK,

OPEN 8 to 4—EXCHANGE AND BANKING business; deals in stocks and bonds on commission; Accounts of merchants and individuals solicited. Savings Department—Allows interest on deposits at the rate of 4 per cent per annum; collections in the city made free of charge. I have turned my attention to lending money instead of speculating in stocks.
1yr JOHN H. JAMES.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE
Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, January 9, 1885.

Money easy at 8 per cent.

New York exchange buying at par to ⅛ premium; selling at ¼ premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
			R. R. Bonds con.		
Ga. 6s	103	105	Ga. R. 6s, 1910	103	105
Ga. 7, 1886	101	104	Ga. R. 6s, 1922	104	106
Ga. 7s, gold	108	110	Cen. R. 7s, 1893	106	109
Ga. 7s, 1896	120	123	C. C. & A. 1st	102	105
S. C., Brown	102	105	A. & C. 1st	106	108
Savannah 5s	86	88	A. & C. inc	70	75
Atl'ta 8s, 1902	113	116	M. & A. ind	98	100
Atl'ta 8s, 1892	107	110	W. of Ala. 1st	104	106
Atl'ta 7s, 1904	108	111	do. 2d	107	109
Atl'ta 7s, 1899	106	109	Ga. Pac. ind	88	91
Atl'ta 6s, L. D.	101	104	E. T. V. & G. 1st		
Atl'ta 6s, S. D.	99	102	consol. 5s	40	43
Atl'ta 5s	87	90	RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Augusta 7s	105	107	Georgia	153	155
Macon 6s	103	106	At. & Char	60	65
Columbus 5s	83	85	Southwest'n	112	114
ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.			S. Carolina	5	10
Atl'ta Nat'l	180	200	Central	73	76
M'ch'ts B'k	100	102	Central deb	87	89
B'k State Ga	100	110	Aug. & Sav	116	118
Gate City Nat	100	105	A. & W. Pt	95	96
RAILROAD BONDS.			do. deb	92	95
Ga. R. 6s, 1897	101	104	C. C. & A	15	18

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Reported in the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, January 9. — The stock market opened firm and on purchases for out of town account prices rose ⅛ to 1⅛ per cent. Northwest and Western Union were most prominent. Before midday on sales to realize a reaction took place and still later on reports that an effort to restore the east trunk freight rates had not been successful a weaker feeling prevailed and a decline of ⅛ to 2 per cent ensued. Lake Shore fell off 2: Northwest ⅝; St. Paul 1⅝; Lackawanna 1½ New York Central 1⅞; Union Pacific 1¾; Western Union 1 per cent. In the last hour of business Lackawanna was in brisk demand and returned to 89 on a covering of short contracts. Union Pacific was favorably affected early in the day on an announcement that the government directors report would be published to-morrow and will indorse the action of the present administration, Compared with last night's closing prices ½ to 1⅛ per cent lower except for Rock Island, New Jersey Central and Erie which were ⅛ to ½ per cent higher. Sales 321,000 shares.

Exchange 480¾. Money 1½@1. Sub-treasury balances: Coin $124,580,000: currency $16,857,000. Governments a fraction higher; 4s 122; 3s 101 bid ‡State bonds quiet.

Ala Class A 2 to 5	82½	Mobile & Ohio	7
do. Class B 5s	100	N. & C.	33
Ga. 6s	†101	N. O. Pac firsts	59
Ga. 7s mortgage	†102¼	N. Y. Central	87
North Carolinas	†30	Norfolk & W'n pre	†21½
do. new	†18	Northern Pac	16¼
do. funding	†10	do. preferred	39¾
S. C. con. Brown	104½	Pacific Mail	54⅝
Tennessee 6s	†42	Reading	17⅞
Virginia 6s	†38	Rich. & Allegheny	2½
Virginia consols	†38	Richmond & Dan	†48
Chesap'ke & Ohio	5½	Rich. & W. P. Ter'l	18
Chicago & N. W	87¾	Rock Island	107
do. preferred	123⅞	St. Paul	74⅜
Den & Rio Grande	8	do. preferred	104⅛
Erie	14½	Texas Pacific	13
East Tenn. R. R.	3	Union Pacific	48
Lake Shore	60¾	Wab. St. L. & Pac	4⅞
L. & N.	25½	do. preferred	12½
Memphis & Char	28	Western Union	56½

†Bid ‡Ex-interest *Offered ‡Asked

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, January 9, 1885.

New York—There was a general decline in the cotton market to-day. Futures opened quiet at a fraction advance, but early in the day the tone showed a want of strength, and a decline followed throughout the day. The close was steady for the months. Spots, middling 11⅛c.

Net receipts for the week ending to-day 134,578 bales, against 154,054 bales last week and against 90,058 bales for the corresponding week last year; exports for the week 144,829 bales; same time last 159,450 bales; stock 979,929 bales; same time last year 1,198,168 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York to-day:

OPENED		CLOSED.	
January	11.15@11.17	January	11.04@11.05
February	11.14@......	February	11.01@11.02
March	11.17@......	March	11.07@11.08
April	11.29@11.30	April	11.19@11.20
May	11.42@......	May	11.32@11.33
June	11.54@11.55	June	11.44@11.45

Closed steady; sales 110,800 bales.

Liverpool—Futures closed barely steady. Spots—Uplands 5 15-16d; Orleans 6 1-16; sales 8,000 bales, of which 5,600 bales were American; receipts 13,100; American 13,100.

We quote cotton quiet and dull at quotations:

Local—Cotton quiet with spots 1-16c lower. We quote: Strict good middling 10 7-16c; good middling 10⅜c; middling 10 5-16c; strict low middling 10¼c; low middling 10⅛c; tinges 10 1-16c; stains 9⅝@9¾c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.	
By wagon	11
Air-Line Railroad	37
Georgia Railroad	80
Central Railroad	10
Western and Atlantic Railroad	9
West Point Railroad	6
E. Tenn., Va. and Ga. Railroad	5
Georgia Pacific Railroad	40
Total	198
Receipts previously	156,808
Total	157,006
Stock September 1	997
Grand total	158,003
SHIPMENTS.	
Shipments to-day	
Shipments previously	127,683
Local consumption for the week	180
Local consumption since September 1	3,573
Total	131,436
Stock on hand	26,567

The following is our comparative statement:

Receipts to-day	198
Same day last year	112
Showing an increase of	86
Receipts since September 1	157,006
Same time last year	132,605
Showing an increase of	24,401

NEW YORK, January 9—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending to-day:

Net receipts at all United States ports	134,578
Same time last year	90,066
Showing an increase	44,512
Total receipts	3,796,189
Same time last year	3,598,035
Showing an increase	198,154
Exports for the week	144,849
Same time last year	159,450
Showing a decrease	14,601
Total exports to date	2,439,277
Same time last year	2,034,526
Showinn an increase	404,751
Stock at all United States ports	979,299
Same time last year	1,198,168
Showing a decrease	218,869
Stock at interior towns	181,605
Same time last year	200,746
Showing a decrease	19,141
Stock at Liverpool	698,000
Same time last year	696,000
Showing an increase	2,000
American cotton afloat for Great Britain	310,000
Same time last year	305,000
Showing an increase	5,000

NEW YORK, January 9 — The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all United States ports since September 1, 1884.

Galveston	400,973
New Orleans	1,169,377
Mobile	189,242
Savannah	628,209
Charleston	447,037
Wilmington	82,027
Norfolk	453,836
Baltimore	38,651
New York	36,336
Boston	55,193
Newport News	45,933
Philadelphia	23,742
West Point	192,323
Brunswick	8,767
Port Royal	3,583
Pensacola	20,936
City Point	400
Indianola	9,633
Total	3,796,189

NEW YORK, January 9 — The Post's cotton market report says: Future deliveries, at the first call sold at the second round 5@3-100 lower than at the beginning. The near months were 2-100 below yesterday's quotations and the later barely changed. After the call the decline continued, at first slowly, but the pressure to sell continued, and did not cease till before the third call, when sales were made 11@6-100 below yesterday's final quotations. At the third call there was little disposition to buy or to sell, and only 100 bales March were sold at 11.08 and 100 bales May at 11.32. Futures closed steady, February 10-100 and the baladce 8@7-100 lower than yesterday.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, January 9—Noon—Cotton dull and unchanged; middling uplands 5 15-16; middling Orleans 6 1-16; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 13,100; all American; uplands lowmiddling clause January and February delivery 5 60-64; February and March delivery 6; March and April delivery 6 3 64, 6 4-64; April and May delivery 6 8-64, 6 7-64; May and June delivery 6 11-64; June and July delivery 6 15-64; July and August delivery 6 18-64; futures opened quiet at the advance.

Weekly—Sales 52,000; American 32,000; speculation 5,100; export 3,300; actual export 2,700; import 182,000; American 150,000; stock 698,000; American 498,000; afloat 339,000; American 310,000.

LIVERPOOL, January 9—2:00 p. m.—Sales of American 5,600 bales; uplands low middling clause January delivery 5 61-64, value; January and February delivery 5 61-64, value; February and March delivery 6, sellers; March and April delivery 6 1-64, sellers; April and May delivery 6 8-64, sellers; May and June delivery 6 11-64, buyers; June and July delivery 6 15-64, sellers; July and August delivery 6 18-64, buyers; August and September delivery 6 22-64, buyers; futures steady. Manchester, cloth dull with downward tendency. Yarn easier but not quotably lower.

LIVERPOOL, January 9—5:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause January delivery 5 60-64, buyers; January and February delivery 5 60-64, buyers; February and March delivery 5 63-64, value; March and April delivery 6 3-64, sellers; April and May delivery 6 7-64, sellers; May and June delivery 6 10-64, buyers; June and July delivery 6 14-64, value; July and August delivery 6 18-64, value; August and September 6 22-64, value; futures closed barely steady.

NEW YORK, January 9—Cotton weak; sales 113 bales; middling uplands 11⅛; middling Orleans 11⅜; net receipts 376; gross 14,079; consolidated net receipts to-day 22,382; exports to Great Britain 3,386; to France 2,535; to continent 6,579.

GALVESTON, January 9—Cotton firm; middling 10 9-16; net receipts 540 bales; gross 540; sales 541; stock 37,856.

Weekly—Net receipts 11,728; gross 12,137; sales 3,471; exports to Great Britain 14,457; to France 2,588; to continent 1,681; coastwise 8,694.

NORFOLK, January 9—Cotton quiet; middling 10 11-16; net receipts 2,310 bales; gross 2,310; stock 51,278; sales —.

Weekly—Net receipts 13,982; gross 13,982; sales 5,856; exports to Great Britain 2,627; to France 1,762; coastwise 16,032.

WILMINGTON, January 9—Cotton quiet; middling 10⅝; net receipts 413 bales; gross 413; sales none; stock 11,704.

Weekly—Net receipts 2,335; gross 2,335; sales none; exports to Great Britain 4,441; coastwise 1,448.

SAVANNAH, January 9—Cotton quiet but firm; middling 10⅝; net receipts 2,487 bales; gross 2,437; sales 650; stock 76,848.

Weekly—Net receipts 15,770; gross 15,795; sales 8,400; exports to Great Britain 13,297; to France 650; to continent 500; coastwise 12,113.

NEW ORLEANS, January 9—Cotton quiet and easy; middling 10⅝; net receipts 11,764 bales; gross 11,921; sales 5,000; stock 424,769.

Weekly—Net receipts 50,418; gross 54,657; sales 28,000; exports to Great Britain 39,011; to France 8,579; to continent 7,855; coastwise 4,641.

MOBILE, January 9—Cotton steady; middling 10¼; net receipts 812 bales; gross 887; sales 600; stock 53,935.

Weekly—Net receipts 9,214; gross 9,728; sales 6,650; exports to Great Britain 3,515; to continent 700; coastwise 5,875.

MEMPHIS, January 9—Cotton quiet; middling 10⅝; net receipts 1,498 bales; shipments 3,616; sales 800; stock 122,454.

Weekly — Net receipts 7,167; shipments 16,927; sales 18,550; sales to spinners 247.

AUGUSTA, January 9—Cotton dull; middling 10⅝; net receipts 247 bales; shipments —; sales 876; stock 21,241.

Weekly—Net recepts 1,033; shipments 992; sales 1,512; to spinners none.

CHARLESTON, January 9—Cotton quiet; middling 10½; net receipts 520 bales; gross 520; sales 1,400; stock 44,192.

Weekly—Net receipts 5,458; gross 5,458; sales 2,500; exports to Great Britain 5,245; to France 3,022; to continent 4,109; coastwise 6,430.

MONTGOMERY, January 9—Cotton firm; middling 10 3-16; net receipts of the week 1,656 bales; shipments 3,256; stock of 1885, 19,108; 1884, 12,450; sales 3,256.

MACON, January 9—Cotton firm; middling 10¼; net receipts of the week 172 bales; sales 823; stock of 1885, 6,453; 1884, 3,210; shipments 367.

COLUMBUS, January 9—Cotton firm; middling 10¼; net receipts of the week 1,242 bales; shipments 5,064; sales 325; to spinners —; stock 9,681.

NASHVILLE, January 9—Cotton quiet; middling 10⅜; net receipts of the week 725 bales; shipments 461; sales 432; to spinners 569; stock of 1885, 5,435; 1884, 4,283.

SELMA, January 9—Cotton quiet; middling 10⅜; net receipts of the week 1,368 bales; shipments 3,465; stock 8,286.

ROME, January 9—Cotton steady; middling 10⅜; low middling 10¼; good ordinary 9¾; net receipts of the week 853 bales; shipments 4,275; stock 4,378.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movements in Grain and Produce.

By telegraph to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, January 9—The wheat market was a little wild this morning, opening ¾@⅞c higher for February and May and jumping about actively for the first hour. The cause of this unwonted confidence was not apparent, although there were some outside buying orders in hand. Two radically different views of the market lead operators into active opposition, and when May wheat rose above 88c it brought out an army of sellers, and the weight of their offerings speedily broke it back to yesterday's closing. Liverpool this morning was firm, and Mark Lane was also dearer; arrivals off coast, none. Receipts here to-day were 209 cars, against 126 yesterday. This afternoon and on the curb the market was again buoyant, and the latest quotations on the curb was 88⅛c for May.

Corn, too, caught the contagion of the hour this morning and opened ⅜c up for February and ⅜c higher for May. Both options broke, however, and went down with wheat and pork. Liverpool, however, was strong on corn and 1½d per cental higher. Receipts to-day were 240 cars, against 298 yesterday, and out of this number only 40 cars went into contract grades. Soft, warm weather is no doubt responsible for this decrease in quality. Trading in corn is getting to be quite lively. The market was strong in the afternoon.

Oats early were about ⅛c higher, but declined with the other markets.

February pork opened 12½c off at $12.60 and sold down to $12.12½.

February lard opened at $7.05 and sold off to $6.95. The feeling was strong in the afternoon.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, January 9, 1885.

The following quotations indicate the fluctuations on the Chicago board of trade to-day:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
WHEAT.				
January	81	81⅜	80⅝	81¼
PORK.				
January	12 20	12 20	12 07½	12 20
CLEAR RIB SIDES.				
January	6 05	6 15	6 05	6 15

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, January 9—Flour — Patent process $5.65@6.00; extra fancy $5.00; fancy $4.75; extra family $4.50; family $4.25; superfine $3.25@$3.75. Wheat—The mills are supplied at present, hence the demand is moderate; No. 2 87@90c; Georgia wheat sold by sample. Corn—Spots active; market almost bare; white, car lots bulk, 57c; do. sacked 60c; round lots higher; mixed, car lots bulk 55c; do sacked 58c; round lots higher. Corn Meal—65c. Oats—Car lots bulk, 38c; do, sacked 40c; smaller quantities to country buyers a shade higher; choice Texas red rust proof seed, car lots bulk 48c; sacked 50c; round lots a shade advance. Rye—To distillers 90c@$1.00, car lots. Hay—Fancy, small bales $18.00 per ton; large bales $17.00; choice, small bales, $17.00; large bales $16.00; No. 2 small bales $15.50; large bales $15.00; clover $15 00. Wheat Bran—Car lots, small sacks, 82c; large 85c. Grits—$4.65 ⅌ bbl.

CHICAGO, January 8—Flour unchanged; good to choice spring extras $3.00@$3.50. Wheat lively with speculative movement in No. 2 spring, but prices were again unsettled; at the close of the session all but ⅛@¼c of the anvance was lost, the last sales being at the lowest figures of the day; January 80@81⅝, closed at 80; February 80¼@82, closed 80⅞; May 86⅜@88¼, closed 86¾@86⅞; No. 2 80@81¾, closed 80@80⅛; No. 2 red 80⅛. Corn, No. 2 was fairly active for speculative purposes and closing at inside prices of the day over yesterday, but an advance of ¼@⅜c: cash 36⅝@37¾, closed 36⅜@36¾; May 40⅝@42, closed 40¾@40⅞. Oats, speculative grade opened at outside, but closed at inside figures of the day, showing an advance, however, of ⅛@¼c over yesterday; May futures ranged 30¼@30⅝, closing 30¼; January 26⅝@26⅞, closed 26⅝.

BALTIMORE, January 9—Flour firm and in moderate demand; Howard street and western superfine $2.50@$2.85; extra $3.00@$3.65; family $3.75 @$4.75; city mills superfine $2.50@$2.85; extra $3.00 @$3.65; Rio brands $4.75. Wheat, southern higher and scarce; western higher and active; southern red $2@93; amber 95@97; No. 1 Maryland 94½@93¾; No. 2 western winter red spot and January 91 bid. Corn, southern firm; western higher and fairly active; southern white 50; yellow 50@51.

NEW YORK, January 9—Flour, southern firmly held; common to fair extra $3.40@$4.35; good to choice extra $3.95@$5.40. Wheat, spot 1@2c higher; closing with some reaction; ungraded red 87@97½; No. 2 red January 91¾@92⅝. Corn, spot ½@¾c higher; ungraded 51@53½; southern white 54½; No. 2 January 52@52⅝. Oats ⅛@¾c higher; No. 2 36⅝@37¼. Hops firm; common to prime 10@18.

ST. LOUIS, January 9—Flour firm; family $2.70@$2.90; choice $3.25@$4.00; fancy $3.20@$4.25. Wheat opened higher but steady and closed ¾@⅞c below yesterday; No. 2 red fall 87⅛@86⅞ cash; 87⅛@88⅞ February. Corn opened higher and advanced 35⅛@36 cash; 35¼@34¾ January. Oats very slow; 27½ cash.

CINCINNATI, January 9—Flour tending upward; family $3.50@$3.90; fancy $4.25. Wheat stronger; No. 2 red winter 84@85. Corn more active; No. 2 mixed 41½@42. Oats higher; No. 2 mixed 31@32.

LOUISVILLE, January 9—Wheat steady; longberry 80; No. 2 red 78. Corn, No. 2 mixed 40½. Oats, No. 2 mixed 30½.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, January 9—Coffee—Rio 10@13½c; old government Java 25c. Sugars—Standard A 6¼c; granulated 6½c; white extra C 6c; New Orleans sugars, white best 6¼c; yellow clarified 5¾@6¼. Molasses—Black strap in bbls 20c. Syrup—New Orleans choice 50c; prime 45c; fair 35@40c; common 25@30c. Teas—Black 40@60c; green 40@60c. Nutmegs 80c. Cloves 25c. Allspice 12c. Cinnamon 25c. Sago 50c. African ginger 16c. Mace 80c. Pepper 20c. Crackers—Milk 7½c; Boston butter 8c; pearl oyster 6½c; X soda 5½c; XXX do. 6c. Candy—Assorted stick 9c. Mackerel—No. 3 kits, L.W., 26@50; do. ½ bbls, 80 lbs, $2.75@$3.00; do. ¼ bbls, 100 lbs, $8.50. Soap $2.00@$5.00 ⅌ 100 cakes. Candles—Full weight 14c. Matches—Round wood, ⅌ gross $1.20; ⅌ 200 $1.74; ⅌ 300 $3.75; ⅌ 400 $4.50. Soda, in kegs, 4½c; in boxes 5½c. Rice 6@7c.

NEW YORK, January 9—Coffee, spot fair Rio at 9¾; No. 7 Rio January 8.10@8.15. Sugar firm and quiet; centrifugal 5¾@5 9-16; Cuba 4 3-16; fair to good refining 4 11-16@4 13-16; refined firmer; C 4¾; extra C 5⅛@5¼; white extra C 5¾; yellow 4⅞@4¾; off A 5½; mould A 6@6⅛; standard A 5¼; cut loaf and crushed 6⅝; confectioners A 5¾@5⅞; powdered 6⅛@6⅝; granulated 6; cubes 6¼. Molasses steady; New Orleans 40@52. Rice firm; domestic 4¾@6¼; Patna 4⅞@5½; rangoon 4¼@4⅝.

NEW ORLEANS, January 9—Coffee steady; Rio prime 7½@11. Sugar active; common to good common 3⅞@3⅞; granulated 5 11-16. Molasses in good demand; good to fair 25@26; prime to choice 30@43. Rice dull; Louisiana 4½@5½.

CHICAGO, January 9—Sugar steady; standard A 6; cut loaf 7@7⅝; granulated 6⅝.

CINCINNATI, January 9—Sugar steady; hards refined 6⅞@7; New Orleans 4¾@5.

Provisions.

CHICAGO, January 9—Pork active, but prices fell off 40@50c; cash $12.00@$12.12½; January $12.00 @$12.05; May closed $12.50@$12.52½. Lard only moderate busines, declined 10@12½c: cash 6.87½@6 90; January 6.87½@6.90. Boxed meats easier; dry salted shoulders 4.40@4.45; short ribs 6.20; short clear 6.50@6.55.

ST. LOUIS, January 9—Provisions higher. Pork easier at $12.40@$12.50. Bulk meats, held firmly; long clear 6.25; short rib 6.35; short clear 6.60. Bacon firm; long clear 7; short rib 7.12½; short clear 7.25@7.37½. Lard quiet at 6.87½.

CINCINNATI, January 9—Pork steady; mess $12.25@$12.50. Lard lower; prime steam 6.90. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 5; short rib 6⅛. Bacon firm and in moderate demand; shoulders 5¼; short ribs 7.37½; short clear 7.62½.

LOUISVILLE, January 9—Provisions buoyant. Mess pork $12.50. Bulk meats, shoulders 5; clear ribs 6⅛; clear sides 6⅝. Bacon, shoulders 5¼; clear ribs 7⅛; clear sides 7½; hams, sugar-cured 10¼. Lard, prime leaf 8⅛.

NEW YORK, January 9—Pork barely steady and quiet; family mess $13.50. Middles dull; long clear 6¾. Lard opened 12@14 points lower, closing firm; western steam spot 7.25@7.50; January 7.22.

ATLANTA, January 9—Clear rib sides 6⅝@7c. Bacon—Sugar-cured hams 13½c. Lard—Tierces, refined 8¼c; tubs 8⅜c.

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

ATLANTA, January 9—Market steady. Corn whisky, rectified $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; rum, rectified, $1.25@$1.75; New England $1.75@$2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jamaica $3.50@$4.50; gin, domestic, $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50; Cognac brandy, domestic, $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@$8.50; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$3.00; cherry and ginger brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$6.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25 @$1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

CINCINNATI, January 9—Whisky steady at $1.11.

ST. LOUIS, January 9.—Whisky steady at $1.12.

CHICAGO, January 9—Whisky steady at $1.13.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, January 9—There is some demand for dried fruit. Apples—$3.00@$3.50. Lemons—Messina $4.00@$4.50 ⅌ box; Palermo $3.75@$4.00. Oranges — $1.50@$2.00 ⅌ box for choice selected. Large stock on the market. Cocoanuts—4@4½c. Pineapples—None. Bananas—$1.25@$2.50 ⅌ bunch. Figs—16@18c. Raisins—⅌ box $2.75; new London $3.75; ½ box $1.75; ¼ box 90c. Currants—7½@8c. Cranberries—60c ⅌ gal; $14.00 ⅌ bbl. California Pears—$5.00 ⅌ box. Citron—25@40c. Almonds—20. Pecans—12. Brazils—10 Filberts—15@16c. Walnuts—16c. Apples and rough dried peaches 3c; pealed peaches 4@7c. Peanuts—Firm; Tennessee 6c; North Carolina 6½c; Virginia 7½@8; roasted 1½c ⅌ lb extra. Cider—Apple barrels $7.50; ½ barrels $4.00; crab barrels $8.50; ½ barrels $4.50.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, January 9—Turpentine quiet at 27½; rosin firm; strained $1.02½; good strained $1.07½; tar firm at $1.25; crude turpentine firm; hards $1.15; yellow dip and virgin $1.75.

SAVANNAH, January 9 — Turpentine firm; at 27¾; sales 550; rosin steady at $1.05@$1.20; sales 1,300 barrels.

CHARLESTON, January 9—Turpentine quiet at 27½; rosin active; strained 97½; good strained $1.02½.

NEW YORK, January 9—Rosin steady at $1.22½@$1.27½; turpentine steady at 31 asked.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, January 9—Eggs—23@25c. Butter—Strictly choice Jersey 30c; strictly choice Tennessee 20c; other grades 12½@18c. Poultry—Young chickens 15@18c; hens 25c; cocks 20; ducks 20@25c; live turkeys 10@11c ⅌ lb. Dressed Poultry—Chickens 11@12½c; turkeys 13@15. Irish Potatoes—Choice eastern and western $2.50@$2.75 ⅌ bbl Sweet Potatoes—Choice white 80@90c. Honey—Strained 9@12½c; in the comb 13@15c. Onions—Choice eastern $2 50@$2.75. Cabbage—2½@3c. Cheese—Skims 11.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, January 9—Market active. Horse shoes $4.00; mule shoes $5.00; horse-shoe nails 12½@20. Iron-bound hames $4.00. Trace-chains 30@70. Ames' shovels $9.50. Spades $9.50@$13.00. Axes $7.00@10.00 ⅌ doz. Cotton cards $4.00@$5.00. Wellbuckets $4.00. Cotton rope 16. Swede iron 5c; rolled (or merchant bar) 2½ rate. Cast-steel 15c. Nails $2.50. Glidden barbed wire, galvanized, ⅌ lb 7c; painted 6c. Powder, rifle $4.00; blasting $1.70. Bar-lead 7c; shot $1.85.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, January 9 — Leather —Jobbers report a very satisfactory trade: G. L. 21@26c; P. D. 21@24c; best 25@30c; whiteoak sole 40c; harness leather 30@33c; black upper 35@40c.

ATLANTA, January 9 — Bagging —1¼ lbs 10@10½c; 1¾ lbs 10½@10¾c. Iron ties—Arrow $1.40@$1.45 ⅌ bundle

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, January 9—Market well supplied at present with mules and horses, and demand active. Horses—Farm $90@$125; coach $150@$200; carriage $160@$[illegible]. Mules — Farm $125@$140; draught $165@$200.

CINCINNATI, January 9—Hogs quiet; common and light $3.60@$4.45; packing and butchers $4.45

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, January 2d, 1885.—Notice is hereby given to all concerned that Mrs. C. B. Berron, late of said county, died intestate, and no person has applied for administration on the estate of said deceased, and that administration will be vested in the county administrator, or some other fit and proper person, on the first Monday in February next, unless valid objection is made thereto.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
jan 3 10 17 24 31

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S OFfice, January 2d, 1885. John C. Kimball has applied for Letters of Guardianship of the person and property of Rudolph C. Salter, minor, under the age of fourteen years. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in February next, else letters will then be granted said applicant as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
jan 4 10 17 24 31.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, January 2d, 1885—James W. Harle, administrator in estate of J. W. K. Jenkins, represented that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in April next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
1aw3mos

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, January 2, 1885. Elijah L. Connally, executor of the will of Thomas W. Connally, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in February next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
jan 3 10 17 24 31

MAP SELLINAS IS AS PROFITABLE AS any agenhe in the world. Price reduced one-half. Catalogue free. Address H. C. & F. TUNISON, Atlanta.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, December 5th, 1884. Annie Tucker, formerly Hurley, administratrix on the estate of John Hurly, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission:

This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in March next, why said administratrix should not be discharged from said trust.
Sat 1aw3mos W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S office, December 5th, 1884. Daniel L. Plaster, administrator on the estate of Elizabeth A. Plaster, represent that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission:

This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in March next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
Sat 1aw3mos W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S office, December 5th, 1884. William Powers, administrator on the estate of William E. Powers, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission:

This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in March next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said administration.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
Sat 1aw3mos

VIGOR For Men. Quick, sure, safe. Book free Civiale Agency, 106 Fulton st., N.Y

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE GENERAL MANAGER.
AUGUSTA, Ga., January 3d, 1885.

Commencing Sunday, 4th inst., the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:

Trains run by 90th meridian time, 22 minutes slower than Atlanta time:

FAST LINE.
NO. 27 WEST-DAILY.
L've Augusta 7 40 am
Ar. Washington 10 40 am
L've Washington 7 55 am
L've Athens 8 00 am
L've Gainesville 5 55 am
Ar. Atlanta 1 00 pm

NO. 28 EAST-DAILY.
Leave Atlanta 2 45 pm
Leave Gainesville 5 55 am
Arrive Athens 7 35 pm
Ar. Washington 7 20 pm
L've Washington 4 10 pm
Arrive Augusta 8 15 pm

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

NO 2 EAST—DAILY.		NO. 1. WEST DAILY.	
L've Atlanta	8 00 am	L've Augusta	10 50 am
Ar. Gainesville	8 20 pm	" Macon	7 25 am
Ar. Athens	4 40 pm	" Mill'g'v'e	9 22 am
" Washington	2 20 pm	" Washin'n	11 20 am
" Milledgeville	4 43 pm	" Athens	9 30 am
Ar. Macon	6 45 pm	Ar. Gainesville	8 20 pm
" Augusta	3 35 pm	Ar. Atlanta	5 40 pm

NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL.

NO. 4 EAST—DAILY.		NO. 3 WEST DAILY.	
Lv. Atlanta	8 20 pm	Lv Augusta	9 10 pm
Ar. Augusta	6 10 am	Ar. Atlanta	6 40 am

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.

L've Atlanta	5 50 pm	L've Covington	5 40 am
Ar. Decatur	6 25 pm	L've Decatur	7 25 am
Ar. Covington	8 10 pm	Ar. Atlanta	7 55 am

DECATUR TRAIN.
(Daily, except Sundays.)

L've Atlanta	9 35 am	Lv. Decatur	10 10 am
Ar. Decatur	10 05 am	Ar. Atlanta	10 40 am

CLARKSTON TRAIN.

Lv. Atlanta	1 25 pm	Lv. Clarkston	2 86 pm
Lv. Decatur	1 57 pm	Lv. Decatur	3 06 pm
Ar. Clarkston	2 12 pm	Ar. Atlanta	3 35 pm

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will, if signaled, stop at any regular schedule Flag Station.

Train No. 27 will stop at and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Berzelia, Harlem, Dearing, Thomson, Camak, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Stone Mountain and Decatur. These trains make close connection for all points East, Southeast, West, Southwest, North and Northwest, and carry Through Sleepers between Atlanta and Charleston

Train No. 28 will stop at and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Berzelia, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Camak Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Stone Mountain and Decatur.

No. 28 stops at Harlem for supper.

Connects at Augusta for all points East and Southeast.

W. GREEN, Gen'l Manager
E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Pass. Agt

8,000 Acres of Land

THE GREATEST PORTION BEING HEAVIL wooded with Pine, Oak and Hickory, and the balance consisting of rich Rice, Cotton and Corn land, located about

Twenty Miles From Savannah,

Are offered for sale. The timber on this tract has never been "saw-milled" or "boxed," and being of virgin growth is very valuable to either mill men or turpentine getters

The products of this land, which have amounted to 45 bushels of rice, a bale of cotton or 40 bushels of corn to an acre, can be marketed at a minimum cost for freighting

By Railroad or by Water Transportation.

The improvements in the way of dwellings, barns, rice mill and machinery are substantial and ample. There are advantages peculiar to this property which render it valuable for a CATTLE RANGE, TURPENTINE FARM, RICE, CORN, COTTON or FUEL PLANTATION.

One corner of the land is only one-fourth of a mile from Fleming Station, on the Savannah Florida and Western Railway.

LIBERAL TERMS

Will be given to a responsible person, or an exchange may be negotiated for city property or city or railroad bonds. Plats will be furnished on application to

C. H. DORSETT,
REAL ESTATE DEALER,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

G

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.

Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

Having sold your excellent preparation known as G for the past year or more we are pleased to report that it has given entire satisfaction and we do not hesitate to recommend it.
J. C. Williams & Co.,
Syracuse, N. Y.

Sold by Druggists. Price, $1.00

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.
Richmond and Danville
RAILWAY SYSTEM.

The Great Through Car Route
—WITH—
DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS
AND THROUGH
SLEEPING CAR SERVICE COMPLETE
BETWEEN THE
SOUTH AND NORTH
72 MILES SHORTER
—AND—
8 HOURS QUICKER
Than any other route
To Washington and the East.

Richmond and Danville Railroad Time One Hour Faster Than Atlanta City Time.

Schedule in effect, Oct. 12th, 1884.	Mail and Express No. 53.	Express No. 51.
Leave Atlanta (City Time)	7 40 a m	5 00 p m
Leave Atlanta (R. & D. Time)	8 40 a m	6 00 p m
" Lula	11 04 a m	8 41 p m
" Greenville	2 50 p m	12 35 a m
" Charlotte	6 30 p m	5 30 a m
" Salisbury	7 53 p m	7 17 a m
" Greensboro	9 28 p m	9 27 a m
Arrive Danville	11 10 p m	11 20 a m
Leave Danville	11 30 p m	11 45 a m
" Lynchburg	1 55 a m	3 00 p m
" Charlottsville	3 60 a m	5 25 p m
Arrive Washington	8 00 a m	10 25 p m
Leave Washington	8 20 a m	11 15 p m
Arrive Baltimore	9 20 a m	12 30 a m
" Philadelphia	12 45 p m	3 40 a m
" New York	3 40 p m	6 40 a m
" Boston	6 25 am	3 30 p m
Leave Danville	12 40 a m	11 25 a m
" Burkville	5 20 a m	3 00 p m
Arrive Richmond	7 00 a m	4 58 p m

GAINESVILLE ACCOMMODATION—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta city time	4 30 p m
Arrive Gainesville	6 40 p m
RETURNING.	
Leave Gainesville city time	6 00 a m
Arrive Atlanta	8 20 a m

ONLY 31 HOURS TRANSIT
ATLANTA TO NEW YORK.

The Only Line Running Pullman Buffet and Sleeping Cars, without change, Atlanta to New York via Washington.

Births secured and numbers given ten days in advance in these cars. Train number 53 has Pullman Palace cas New Orleans to Washington. Train number 51 has Pullman Buffet and Sleeping Car Atlanta to New York.

Two daily trains for Athens, Ga.
EXCEPT SUNDAY.

E. BERKELY, Superintendent, Atlanta, Ga.
C. W. CHEARS, Ass. Gen. Pass. Agt. Atlanta, Ga.
M. SLAUGHTER, Gen. Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va.
C. E. SERGEANT. City Pass. Agent. Atlanta, Ga.

The Georgia Pacific Railway

LOCAL TIME TABLE, IN EFFECT DEC. 14, 1884,
CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

	No. 50. NOrle'ns & Shrev. †Expr's.	No. 54. New Orleans Mail.	No. 52 †Night Exp.	No. 56. Sunbeam ‡Accom
Lv. Atlanta	1 27 pm	7 05 am	11 33pm	4 30pm
*Simpson St.	1 33 pm	7 16 am	11 45pm	4 40pm
*Howell		7 23 am	11 52pm	4 48pm
*Peyton		7 33 am	12 05pm	5 00pm
Chattahoochee		7 36 am	12 09pm	5 03pm
*Concord		7 47 am	12 24pm	5 16pm
Mableton		7 52 am	12 33pm	5 24pm
Austell	2 12 pm	8 02 am	12 43pm	5 35pm
Salt Springs		8 08 am	12 51pm	5 41pm
Douglasville		8 24 am	1 11pm	5 55pm
Winston		8 37 am	1 27pm	6 08pm
Villa Rica		8 51 am	1 46pm	6 23pm
Temple		9 08 am	2 10pm	6 48pm
Bremen		9 27 am	2 40pm	7 05pm
Tallapoosa		9 51 am	3 12pm	7 30pm
Muscadine		10 10 am	3 35pm	
Edwardsville		10 31 am	4 10pm	
Heflin		10 50 am	4 25pm	
Davisville		11 06 am	4 42pm	
Choccolocco		11 15 am	4 53pm	
DeArmanville		11 36 am	5 04pm	
Oxford		11 48 am	5 22pm	
*Oxanna		12 08 pm	5 26pm	
Anniston	5 06 pm	12 15 pm	5 35pm	
Bynums		12 38 pm	6 05pm	
Eastaboga		12 49 pm	6 18pm	
Lincoln		1 03 pm	6 38pm	
Riverside		1 15 pm	6 55pm	
Seddon		1 21 pm	7 03pm	
Eden		1 35 pm	7 30pm	
*Cook's Springs		1 52 pm	7 54pm	
*Bromton		2 10 pm	8 16pm	
Leeds		2 18 pm	8 28pm	
*Irondale		2 45 pm	9 26pm	
Birmingham	7 05 pm	3 00 pm	9 50pm	
Lv. Meridian	1 05 am	10 00 pm		
" New Orleans	7 00 am	6 00 am		
Lv. Jackson	6 10 am	6 10 am		
" Vicksburg	8 40 am	8 40 am		
" Shreveport Lv	7 10 pm	7 10 pm		

	No. 51. Atlanta Fast †Exp's	No. 55. †Fast Express.	No. 53. Night †Exp's.	No. 5 Sunbeam ‡Acc'm
Ar. Atlanta	2 30pm	8 27 pm	6 50 am	9 00am
Simpson St.	2 24pm	8 41 pm	6 40 am	8 50am
*Howell		8 33 pm	6 32 am	8 44am
*Peyton		8 18 p m	6 18 am	8 34am
Chattahoochee		8 15 p m	6 14 am	8 31am
*Concord		8 04 p m	5 56 am	8 18am
Mableton		7 59 p m	5 45 am	8 12am
Austell	1 49pm	7 51 p m	5 25 am	8 02am
Salt Springs		7 43 p m	5 12 am	7 48am
Douglasville		7 28 p m	4 45 am	7 33am
Winston		7 15 p m	4 20 am	7 20am
Villa Rica		7 00 p m	3 55 am	7 03am
Temple		6 41 p m	3 20 am	6 40am
Bremen		6 20 p m	2 40 am	6 15am
Tallapoosa		5 55 p m	1 58 am	5 50am
Muscadine		5 39 p m	1 31 am	
Edwardsville		5 21 p m	1 01 am	
Heflin		5 03 p m	12 33 am	
Davisville		4 49 p m	12 13 am	
Choccolocco		4 41 p m	11 55 am	
DeArmanville		4 25 p m	11 40 am	
Oxford		4 14 p m	11 15 am	
*Oxanna		4 10 p m	11 03 am	
Anniston	11 06am	3 50 p m	10 55 am	
*Bynums		3 30 p m	10 14 am	
Eastaboga		3 21 p m	9 58 am	
Lincoln		3 08 p m	9 33 am	
Riverside		2 57 p m	9 12 am	
Seddon		2 52 p m	9 03 am	
Eden		2 40 p m	8 42 am	
*Cook's Springs		2 25 p m	8 15 am	
*Bromton		2 10 p m	7 48 am	
Leeds		1 54 p m	7 35 am	
*Irondale		1 25 p m	6 30 am	
Birmingham	9 00am	1 10 p m	6 00 am	
Ar. Meridian	2 45am	5 10 a m		
" New Orleans	9 00pm	10 00 p m		
Ar. Jackson	9 35am			
" Vicksburg	7 20pm			
" Shreveport	7 30am			

*Flag Stations. †Daily. ‡Daily, except Sunday.

Mann's Boudoir Buffet Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and New Orleans, without change, on Nos. 50 and 51.

Elegant Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Birmingham, on Nos. 52 and 53.

Westward, connects at Oxanna with E. T., V. and Ga. and at Birmingham with Cin. and T. P. and L. and N.

Eastward, connects at Atlanta with R. and D., Cen. R. R. of Ga., E. T., V. and Ga., W. and A. and A. and W. Pt. Railroads.

East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia
RAILROAD.
DIVISIONS IN GEORGIA.

THE NEW SHORT LINE.
Chattanooga to Atlanta
Atlanta to Macon.
Rome to Atlanta.
—AND—
THE SHORTEST OF ALL ROUTES.
Chattanooga and the West.
To Florida and the Southeast.

Closely Connecting in Union Depot at Chattanooga
BOTH NORTH AND SOUTH
with trains of Cincinnati Southern Railway, and Memphis and Charleston Railroad division, Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway.

Only Line Running Pullman Sleeping Cars daily
BETWEEN ATLANTA AND FLORIDA

The year round without change and without delay. Trains at Atlanta arrive at and depart from Short Line Passenger Station, Mitchell street.

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING.
THROUGH PASSENGER COACHES
Between Chattanooga and Jacksonville, Fla.
Without change and without extra fares.

Condensed Local Passenger Schedule (on a basis Central Standard time, by which all trains are run) in effect November 23d, 1884.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Express No. 1.	Fast mail No. 3.
Leave CLEVELAND	9 00 pm	8 15 am
" CHATTANOOGA	10 00 pm	7 55 am
" Ooltewah	10 55 pm	8 28 am
" Cohutta	11 25 pm	9 00 am
Arrive / Leave DALTON	11 55 pm	9 27 am
Arrive East Rome	1 25 pm	10 50 am
Leave East Rome	1 37 am	11 00 am
" Rockmart	2 27 am	11 54 am
" Dallas	3 12 am	12 42 pm
Arrive Atlanta	4 30 am	2 08 pm
Leave Atlanta	4 45 am	3 00 pm
" McDonough	6 00 am	4 18 pm
" Jackson	6 38 am	5 01 pm
Leave Indian Spring	6 53 am	5 16 pm
Arrive MACON	8 15 am	6 54 pm
Leave	8 35 am	7 20 pm
" Cochran	10 20 am	9 15 pm
" Eastman	11 03 am	10 00 pm
Arrive JESUP	3 25 pm	2 50 am
Leave		3 45 am
" Sterling		5 32 pm
Arrive BRUNSWICK		6 15 am

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Express No. 2.	Fast Mail No. 4.
Leave BRUNSWICK		8 30 pm
" Sterling		9 20 pm
Arrive JESUP		11 00 pm
Leave	11 40 am	12 20 am
" Eastman	4 20 pm	4 26 am
" Cochran	5 05 pm	5 54 am
Arrive MACON	6 50 pm	7 50 am
Leave	7 00 pm	8 30 am
" Indian Sp'gs	8 28 pm	10 00 am
Leave JACKSON	8 40 pm	10 13 am
" McDonough	9 20 pm	10 51 am
Arrive ATLANTA	10 35 pm	12 10 pm
Leave	10 50 pm	1 45 pm
" Dallas	11 59 pm	2 55 pm
" Rockmart	12 59 am	3 55 pm
Arrive East Rome	1 50 am	4 45 pm
Leave East Rome	2 00 am	5 20 pm
Leave Dalton	3 30 am	6 20 pm
" Cohutta	4 05 am	6 55 pm
" Ooltewah	4 40 am	7 25 pm
Arrive CHATTANOOGA	5 55 am	8 00 pm
" Cleveland	7 25 am	10 20 pm

CONNECTIONS.

Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 connect at Chattanooga with Memphis and Charleston Division, E. T. & G. R. R., and Cincinnati Southern R'y and Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R'y.

Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 connect at Cleveland with main line East Tenn., Va. & Ga. R. R. and connect at Rome with Alabama Division E. T., V. & Ga. R. R.

Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 connect at Atlanta and Macon with all diverging roads, and connect at Jesup with S., F. & W. R'y for Florida

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 have Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Cincinnati and Jacksonville, and through day coaches between Chattanooga and Jacksonville. Trains 3 and 4 connect at Cleveland with Pullman Sleepers between Cleveland and New York, and also with Sleepers between Cleveland and Warm Springs without change.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 have Sleeping Cars between Macon and Cleveland, connecting with Pullman Sleepers between Cleveland and New York.

All trains run daily.

Trains to and from Hawkinsville connect at Cochran daily, except Sunday.

J. E. MALLORY,
Superintendent Brunswick Division, Macon.
J. W. FRY,
Superintendent Atlanta Division, Atlanta, Ga.
B. W. WRENN,
Gen'l Passenger Agt.
J. J. GRIFFIN, A. G. P. A., Atlanta.

KENNESAW ROUTE.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

The following time card in effect Sunday, November 30th.

NORTHBOUND.

NO. 3 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leaves Atlanta 8 00 a m
Arrive Dalton 11 50 a m
" Chattanooga 1 15 p m
Stops at all important stations.

NO. 1 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leaves Atlanta 2 50 p m
Arrive Dalton 6 25 p m
" Chattanooga 7 40 p m

NO. 14, ROME EXPRESS—Daily except Sundays.
Leaves Atlanta 4 20 p m
Arrive Rome 7 05 p m
Stops at all way stations and by signals.

NO. 17, MARIETTA EXPRESS—Daily except Sundays
Leaves Atlanta 4 40 p m
Arrives Marietta 5 35 p m
Stops at all way stations and by signal.

NO. 11. EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leaves Atlanta [illegible]
Arrives Chattanooga [illegible]

NO. 19. KENNESAW EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leaves Atlanta [illegible]
Arrives Dalton [illegible]
Arrives Chattanooga [illegible]
Stops at all important way stations when signaled.

THROUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS.
No. 1 has Pullman Palace cars Atlanta to Louisville, via Nashville. Pullman cars Jacksonville to Cincinnati.
No. 14 runs solid to Rome.
No. 11 has Pullman car Jacksonville, Fla., to St. Louis without change.
No. 19 has Pullman Palace cars New Orleans to Washington.

SOUTHBOUND.

NO. 4 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leave Chattanooga 7 50 a m
Leave Dalton 9 [illegible] a m
Arrive Atlanta 1 25 p m
Stops at all important stations.

NO. 2 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leave Chattanooga 2 45 p m
Arrive Atlanta [illegible]

NO. 12, EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leaves Chattanooga 10 15 p m
Arrive Atlanta 3 40 a m
Stops at all important way stations.

NO. 14, ROME EXPRESS—Daily except Sundays.
Leaves Rome [illegible]
Arrive Atlanta [illegible]
Stops at all way stations and by signals.

NO. 17, MARIETTA EXPRESS—Daily except Sundays.
Leaves Marietta [illegible]
Arrive Atlanta [illegible]

THROUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS.
No. 4 has Pullman Palace cars Cincinnati to Jacksonville, Washington to New Orleans.
No. 12 has Pullman Palace cars St. Louis to Jacksonville without change.

JOS. M. BROWN,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.
ALTON ANGIER,
Assistant Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.
R. A. ANDERSON,
General Superintendent.

THROUGH THE CI

EVENTS OF INTEREST GATH
UP ABOUT TOWN.

Happenings Here and There—In the Court
Capitol, Around the Station House and o
Streets—Minor News Notes Caught up
the Sidewalk—Gossip in the Gutters

A light rain fell last night about dar
The wind ran high yesterday, and
flew thick.
At midnight the depth of the artesi
is 1043 feet.
Marietta, Woodstock, Canton, Elli
Atlanta are to be connected by telepho
Isham York, the negro who wanted
Captain Jim McCool, is trying to give
Miss Lizzie Fox Pinckney's funeral
day was largely attended. The remai
laid to rest in Oakland cemetery.
Mayor Hillyer has appointed Colon
Arme park commissioner to fill th
made vacant by the resignation of M
Vorhis. Colonel Grme is a good selecti
subsequent to his appointment was
secretary of the commission.
Mr. Frank T. Ryan closed his ca
deputy clerk of the superior court ye
Mr. Ryan made a faithful and effic
efficient officer, and made hosts of fr
his uniform kindness to all with wh
came in contact. He will doubtless so
some congenial business in private lif
Mrs. Bent, wife of Mr. J. Bent, d
night at her home on Marietta street,
painful illness of more than one year.
Bent was a most estimable lady, and
five children to mourn her death. H
eral will take place Sunday morning
o'clock at the SS. Peter and Paul chu
Marietta street.
Rev. J. H. O. Smith preached last n
the Christian church, where he has p
every evening during the week. The
has steadily increased in numbers, u
night the house was crowded with a
listeners, who seemed greatly intereste
subject, "Almost thou persuadest me
Christian." The meetings will be co
Friends and the public are cordially in
attend the meetings. Subject fo
"The Cross of Christ."

CHEEVES GONE TO DAWSON

He Is Taken From Fulton County J
Goes to His Trial.

George W. Cheeves, who killed T. H
in Dawson a few weeks ago and who
been indicted for murder, was tak
Fulton county jail yesterday and
carried in irons to Dawson.
before last the sheriff of Terrell coun
Thornton, appeared at Fulton county
the necessary papers and wanted
Cheeves claimed to be sick and unab
Sheriff Greene went after Dr. Bori
proceeded to the jail and examined
At the conclusion of the exa
the doctor said Cheeves could
the trip, and accordingl
3 o'clock he was handcuffed and take
son. Cheeves did not want to go at
has been getting along very well in ja

CONTESTS AND COMMISSIO

A Number of Contests to Be Made O
County Elections—Commissio

A number of notices of contest hav
been filed with the governor on the
Wednesday's election. Those filed a
lows: Over the sheriff's office in Flo
the ordinary's office in Brooks; over th
iff's office in Greene; over the sheriff
in Cherokee; over the tax receiver's
Muscogee; over the tax collector's
Spalding; over the office of clerk in S
over the sheriff's office in Troup; over
collector's office in Muscogee; over t
'nary's office in Effingham; over the
office in Burke; over the clerk's office
cock.
The most amusing contest comes up
militia district of Decatur county. A justic
of the peace contests on the ground that
election was held on a rainy day and the wh
people could not get out to vote, and
groes had elected a man who was
The commissions for the Fulton
officers were mailed to them yesterd
entire force at the executive office
engaged issuing commissions.

DAMAGES DEMANDED.

Councilman Longley Sues Mr. Mi
for $25,000 for an Alleged Sla

Yesterday Mr. B. F. Longley, ex-co
from the fourth ward, entered a su
Mr. Mike Maher for $25,000.
It will be remembered that some m
quite a heated war waged between Mr
and Mr. Maher over the alleged cr
of Mr. Maher in manag
affairs of the street commiss
is said that about the middle of Oct
Maher made public use of the followi
"By God! I can say that I have n
stripes on my back, as Longley has
Longley has had stripes on his back,
prove it."
It is alleged that Mr. Maher ma
slanderous charges against Mr. Lon
the damages are asked as stated.
This war between Messrs. Maher a
ley has been going on with more or
ness for some months. The only o
tion taken in reference to the
criminations and recriminations resulted in the
of Mr. Maher and the dismissal of th
preferred by Mr. Maher against Mr.
Somebody ought to pacify these
citizens and end their warfare.

OLD LIMERICK A VAGRA

An Effort Being Made to Vagrant
Man—In Jail.

Old Limerick was given a cell in t
county jail yesterday, and an effort
be made to convict him of
"Old Limerick" has given the Atla
more trouble than any half do
Nearly two years ago an effort was
made an effort to get rid of "Old Lim
the lunatic line. He was arreste
raigned before the ordinary, who
him a lunatic. He remai
the Fulton county jail
long time and was then taken to th
at Milledgeville, where he remained
months. But one day last fall "O
ick" dropped into the city again, wh
body thought he was at the asylu
one cared to inquire. He was not
a great while before he was figurin
court. He served several short ter
rock-pile, but when his time expired
returned to police headquarters.
he was arrested and jailed upon
charging him with vagrancy, and
bilities are that "Old Limerick" w
serving a term in the county chai

TWENTY-SEVEN FEET HI

The City Council Convenes in C
sion and Legislates on Telepho

The general council convened in
cial session night before last. The me
called by Mayor Hillyer, and had
jects the regulation of the height
graph, telephone, burglar alarm
electric light poles. The meeting was
Mayor Hillyer and a quorum.
ordinance prescribing the length of the
drawn by Mr. Cooper, chairman of the
nance committee. It was read, and
a long discussion and some cha
ordinance as adopted requires all
telephone, electric, burglar alarm,
or other wires which are strung across the
streets or sidewalks shall be str
twenty-seven feet in height, or
general council also declares that
connected with a building shall run
angles from the pole to the buil
ordinance requires all wires now
to conform to the ordinance, and
not in conformity with the ordinan
the wires are not changed by the
company operating them after they
legally notified so to do.

THROUGH THE CITY.

EVENTS OF INTEREST GATHERED UP ABOUT TOWN.

Happenings Here and There—In the Courts, at the Capitol, Around the Station House and on the Streets—Minor News Notes Caught up on the Sidewalk—Gossip in the Gutters.

A light rain fell last night about dark.

The wind ran high yesterday, and the dust flew thick.

At midnight the depth of the artesian well was 1043 feet.

Marietta, Woodstock, Canton, Ellijay and Atlanta are to be connected by telephone.

Isham York, the negro who wanted to shoot Captain Jim McCool, is trying to give bond.

Miss Lizzie Fox Pinckney's funeral yesterday was largely attended. The remains were laid to rest in Oakland cemetery.

Mayor Hillyer has appointed Colonel A. J. Arme park commissioner to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Mr. E. L. Vorh's. Colonel Grme is a good selection, and subsequent to his appointment was elected secretary of the commission.

Mr. Frank T. Ryan closed his career as deputy clerk of the superior court yesterday. Mr. Ryan made a faithful and exceedingly efficient officer, and made hosts of friends by his uniform kindness to all with whom he came in contact. He will doubtless soon be in some congenial business in private life.

Mrs. Bent, wife of Mr. J. Bent, died last night at her home on Marietta street, after a painful illness of more than one year. Mrs. Bent was a most estimable lady, and leaves a five children to mourn her death. Her funeral will take place Sunday morning at nine o'clock at the SS. Peter and Paul church on Marietta street.

Rev. J. H. O. Smith preached last night in the Christian church, where he has preached every evening during the week. The audience has steadily increased in numbers, until last night the house was crowded with attentive listeners, who seemed greatly interested in the subject, "Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian." The meetings will be continued. Friends and the public are cordially invited to attend the meetings. Subject for to-night, "The Cross of Christ."

CHEEVES GONE TO DAWSON.

He Is Taken From Fulton County Jail and Goes to His Trial.

George W. Cheeves, who killed T. H. Pickett in Dawson a few weeks ago and who has just been indicted for murder, was taken from Fulton county jail yesterday morning and carried in irons to Dawson. Night before last the sheriff of Terrell county, Mr. Thornton, appeared at Fulton county jail with the necessary papers and wanted Cheeves. Cheeves claimed to be sick and unable to go. Sheriff Greene went after Dr. Boring, who proceeded to the jail and examined Cheeves. At the conclusion of the examination the doctor said Cheeves could stand the trip, and accordingly at 3 o'clock he was handcuffed and taken to Dawson. Cheeves did not want to go at all. He has been getting along very well in jail.

CONTESTS AND COMMISSIONS.

A Number of Contests to Be Made Over the County Elections—Commissions.

A number of notices of contest have already been filed with the governor on the results of Wednesday's election. Those filed are as follows: Over the sheriff's office in Floyd; over the ordinary's office in Brooks; over the sheriff's office in Greene; over the sheriff's office in Cherokee; over the tax receiver's office in Muscogee; over the tax collector's office in Spalding; over the office of clerk in Spalding; over the sheriff's office in Troup; over the tax collector's office in Muscogee; over the ordinary's office in Effingham; over the clerk's office in Burke; over the clerk's office in Hancock.

The most amusing contest comes up from a militia district of Decatur county. A justice of the peace contests, on the ground that the election was held on a rainy day and the white people could not get out to vote, and the negroes had elected a man who was distasteful.

The commissions for the Fulton county officers were mailed to them yesterday. The entire force at the executive office is busily engaged issuing commissions.

DAMAGES DEMANDED.

Councilman Longley Sues Mr. Mike Maher for $25,000 for an Alleged Slander.

Yesterday Mr. B. F. Longley, ex-councilman from the fourth ward, entered a suit against Mr. Mike Maher for $25,000.

It will be remembered that some months ago quite a heated war raged between Mr. Longley and Mr. Maher over the alleged crookedness of Mr. Maher in managing the affairs of the street commission. It is said that about the middle of October Mr. Maher made public use of the following words: "By God! I can say that I have never had stripes on my back, as Longley has had on his. Longley has had stripes on his back, and I can prove it."

It is alleged that Mr. Maher made other slanderous charges against Mr. Longley, and the damages are asked as stated.

This war between Messrs. Maher and Longley has been going on with more or less bitterness for some months. The only official action taken in reference to the criminations and recriminations resulted in the justification of Mr. Maher and the dismissal of the charges preferred by Mr. Maher against Mr. Longley. Somebody ought to pacify these honorable citizens and end their warfare.

OLD LIMERICK A VAGRANT.

An Effort Being Made to Vagrant the Old Man—In Jail.

Old Limerick was given a cell in the Fulton county jail yesterday, and an attempt will next be made to convict him of vagrancy. "Old Limerick" has given the Atlanta police more trouble than any half dozen men. Nearly two years ago the police department made an effort to get rid of "Old Limerick" by the lunatic line. He was arrested and arraigned before the ordinary, who adjudged him a lunatic. He remained in the Fulton county jail for a long time and was then taken to the asylum at Milledgeville, where he remained several months. But one day last fall "Old Limerick" dropped into the city again, when everybody thought he was in the mad-house. No one knew how he got out of the asylum and no one cared to inquire. He was not in the city a great while before he began figuring in police court. He served several short terms on the rock-pile, but when his time expired he always returned to police headquarters. Yesterday he was arrested and jailed upon a warrant charging him with vagrancy, and the probabilities are that "Old Limerick" will soon be serving a term in the county chaingang.

TWENTY-SEVEN FEET HIGH.

The City Council Convenes in Called Session and Legislates on Telephone Poles.

The general council convened in called session night before last. The meeting was called by Mayor Hillyer, and had for its objects the consideration of a height for telegraph, telephone, burglar alarm and fire alarm poles. The meeting was attended by Mayor Hillyer and a quorum. An ordinance prescribing the length of the poles was drawn by Mr. Cooper, chairman of the ordinance committee. Its reading produced a long discussion and some changes. The ordinance as adopted requires all telegraph, telephone, electric, burglar alarm, fire alarm or other wires which shall be erected over the streets or sidewalks shall be not less than twenty-seven feet in height, or higher, if the general council shall hereafter so decree. The ordinance also declares that all wires when connected with a building shall run at right angles from the pole to the building. The ordinance requires all wires now up in the city to conform to the ordinance, and empowers the chief of the fire department to cut all wires not in conformity with the ordinance, provided the wires are not changed by the person or company operating them after they have been legally notified so to do.

THE EVIL DOERS.

The Burglar Again on the Go—Stealing Cologne—A Car Broken Open.

A burglar entered Mrs. Thomas's residence, 56 Bell street, near the corner of Hunter street, yesterday morning. Early in the morning Mrs. Thomas had occasion to come into the city, but before leaving her home she examined the doors and windows to see that they were securely fastened. She then locked the front door, and dropping the key into her pocket, started on her shopping tour. During her absence from home a burglar broke the front door open and entering the house ransacked the bureau drawers, the trunks and the closets. When Mrs. Thomas returned to her home, she found the place in great disorder. The bedding and the contents of the trunks were scattered about the floor. A close examination however revealed the fact that only a few sheets had been taken. The thief was evidently after money, as he refused to carry away some jewelry and a pistol which were in one of the bureau drawers.

Night before last a burglar entered G. Osborne's residence, 78 Collins street, and carried away a beautiful round bronze clock, a new suit of clothes, an overcoat and a handsome gold locket. The articles taken are valued at nearly $100.

Early yesterday morning a burglar broke open a sealed box car, which had been left standing on a side track near the Georgia road depot. The car was loaded with flour but before the burglar could carry anything off he was frightened away.

Walter Martin and Poly Kimball, two small white boys, were yesterday arrested by Patrolman Holland and Stroud. The boys are charged with stealing some cologne from Hall & Candler's drug store on Peachtree street.

George Brooks, the young man who is charged with robbing Matt Kiser of $140 night before last, was yesterday given a preliminary trial before Judge Butt. The evidence against the accused was of such a character that Judge Butt committed him to jail to await the action of the grand jury.

There is an ordinance which prohibits persons from driving horses or mules through the streets between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Yesterday this ordinance was violated by one or two drivers, against whom cases were made.

Tom Ford, a small, black negro boy, was yesterday given a cell. He is charged with larceny.

FIFTY-ONE MILES OF PAVING.

The Permanent Work Done on Atlanta's Streets Last Year.

"The average citizen has no idea of the amount of work done on the streets of Atlanta last year," remarked Mr. Hugh Angier, the city engineer, yesterday.

"How many miles of paved streets are there in Atlanta?" asked one of the gentlemen present.

"Ten and one fifth miles and nearly one-half of the work was done this year. In 1882 one and seven-twenty-fifths of a mile were paved, in 1883 three and twenty-three twenty-fifths of a mile were paved, and in 1884 five miles even were paved. The work in 1884 was twenty per cent cheaper than ever before and $24,000 was saved to the city as compared with the prices of the previous years."

"How much sidewalks has Atlanta?"

"If the sidewalks were placed in a straight line it would be fifty-one miles long. In 1882 eight miles were laid, in 1883, 12.75 miles were laid, and in 1884, sixteen miles were laid. Previous to 1882, the city had 13.75 miles of sidewalk. In 1883, fifty-seven cents was paid for sidewalks, and in 1884, forty-five cents was paid, thus saving $6,200. In addition to this nearly ten thousand feet of brick sewers were built at a cost of $18,000. These sewers are from twenty-six to seventy-two inches in internal diameter and are by far the cheapest sewers ever built in the city. Then too, eight thousand two hundred feet of drain pipes were laid. It has all been laid with an eye to our future system of sewers. I would like to see the city council appropriate $3,000 to the carrying out of the surveys so that the sewer map may be completed."

"Has there been much grading?"

"A great deal. One hundred and seventy-two thousand cubic yards of dirt were moved during the year; eighty-nine thousand were moved by the city forces, twenty-six thousand by the city chaingang and fifty-seven thousand by the county chaingang. In grading streets they should be put to a permanent grade. The policy of a foot cut on this hill and a foot fill in the hollow is too old for Atlanta. In putting down sidewalks they should be put at a permanent grade, such as might be found needed twenty years from now. Houses, fences and trees are not permanent but the grade is. During the year three hundred and ninety crossings were laid and one hundred and ninety were repaired and raised."

"This work must have cost a good deal?"

"It cost about $316,000, but in that amount is quite a sum done by the city and county chain gang. To have paid for the work done by these convicts at labor price would have greatly augmented the bill. And by the way, the cost of the prisoners at the stockade was less this year than ever before, being only about 34 cents per diem for each prisoner; and if the city council and commissioners will only aid Captain Cox in his management I am satisfied that at the end of 1885 we will find they will not cost more than 10 cents per diem per head and be better fed than ever. He has about 40 acres which he will put under cultivation this year, and my opinion is that enough German millet, oats, etc., can be raised to nearly feed all the stock and enough potatoes, peas, onions and turnips to assist largely in feeding the prisoners. Take it altogether I am quite happy. We have done as much work in 1884 as was done in 1882 and '83 combined, and at least $40,000 has been saved to our citizens as against last year's prices. The great hope is that so much has been done on streets our attention will be turned to sewers, and not let another summer pass leaving the main branches almost in the very heart of the city in the bad condition they were last summer."

COURT HOUSE NEWS.

Gossip About the Capitol of the County—Cases Tried and Suits Filed.

Ed Forshaw, who was once an engineer on the shifting engine in the Georgia railroad yard, and secretary of No. 2 fire engine company, was convicted of vagrancy in the city court yesterday and sent up for two months. Forshaw once had a good salary and a happy home, but strong drink worked his ruin.

Bass Wheeler, a common vagrant, was sent up for six months.

Four tramps named Kelly, Lee, White and Murphy, who were blown here by some malicious wind, were tried for vagrancy, but managed to come clear.

Jack Maher was fined $75 and costs for going into his bar on Sunday.

Ed. Powell and Henry King were up for wife beating. Their wives had repented and refused to answer questions when put on the stand, and the men were acquitted, there being no other witnesses.

A jury was drawn for the 19th and the city court adjourned until Monday.

SUITS FILED.

Martha Suttles entered a suit for divorce against her husband, Wiley Suttles, yesterday. They were married in 1865 and the husband deserted the wife in 1881.

Mark W. Johnson & Co. entered a suit against the Air-Line railroad for $124.00 for damages by the delay of goods shipped.

Ransom Fundell entered a suit against the Georgia railroad for $5,000 damages for injuries received while coupling cars in the Georgia railroad yard.

The Cold Wave Signal.

Yesterday Mr. Beall received the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 9, 5:40 p.m.—Observer, Atlanta: Hoist cold wave signal. A slight cold wave is advancing from the west. The tempesature will fall about 15 to 20 degrees in the next twenty-four to thirty-six hours. HAZEN.

MAJOR FINK TALKS.

WHAT HE HAS TO SAY OF THE GEORGIA RECEIVER.

He Says the Appointment Will Greatly Interfere With the Proper Management of the Road—The Circumstances that Led up to the Appointment of the Tennessee Receiver.

Yesterday morning at five o'clock, Major Henry Fink, receiver of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, reached Atlanta, accompanied by Mr. W. M. Baxter, the counsel of the road. Major Fink spent yesterday in a full consultation with all the Atlanta officials of the road, and it may be stated by authority that there will be nothing whatever in the shape of a compromise over the complications that have arisen.

A CONSTITUTION man called on Major Fink at the Markham house yesterday and asked for a statement of the situation and the probable developments.

"There is very little that I can say," replied Major Fink, "that has not already been said. You have published the facts as they have already developed. I will say, however, with a great deal of confidence, that not a man on the line of the road will lose a single dollar. Every cent will be paid. All the company wants is time."

"What will you do in reference to the Georgia receiver?"

"What can we do? He has taken charge through the force of the sheriff. We cannot put him out by force. We are law-abiding people and will appeal to the courts to say who is receiver and who is not. A very great injury to the property is worked by having the long line of road cut in two in the middle."

"Does the appointment of the Georgia receiver interfere with your plans?"

"Very greatly. I have had six years' experience as a receiver of the Norfolk and Western railroad, and I brought that line safely through the crash. I hope to be able to do the same thing with the East Tennessee. The road is in need of a great deal of active railroad work. It needs to be put in condition to earn money. To make money with a railroad you must first get your railroad. The East Tennessee has had

A GREAT DEAL TO CONTEND WITH

from the first, but it is a fine piece of property, and can be made to pay handsomely. Let me show you some of the difficulties: We bought the Macon and Brunswick at a time when it was a little more than two streaks of rust and a right of way. Immediately that road became a sort of rat hole for putting money into. Then the company built the new line from Macon to Rome. That cost a great deal of money, much more than the estimates. The road was built very hurriedly and the work was consequently done imperfectly. It was the old story of haste makes waste. Then the company had not sufficient equipment when the road was opened and a debt had to be created for cars. About that time the boom was over and the securities went down and aggarvated the evil for the securities that had been set aside for sale did not bring as much as was expected. With these complications the management scuffled along as best it could. The earning capacity of the road was, of course, small, as it had not had time to build up a business and had little or no local hauling. It was impossible to do the necessary improvement with the profits on the business, and New York parties loaned a million and two hundred thousand dollars for which there was no security. They put it in to keep their property from going to pieces. When the panic came on the earning capacity of the road was greatly diminished and all these difficulties with the low rates that the railroad commissioners forced us to adopt, placed the road in a very bad condition. It now needs very careful nursing, and the less legal fighting there is over it the better."

MAJOR FINK'S POLICY.

"What is your policy?"

"I can hardly have a policy until this fight is over. If I get possession of the road I shall devote myself first to putting it in good condition to transact business with profit to the road and comfort to the public. That will be my first step. I see that we have been 'dubbed the wreckers at Knoxville.' I intend to do the very opposite to wrecking. I intend to foster and build up. The property is capable of enormous development. All it needs is the means for that purpose. The trouble has been caused by an underestimate of the amount of money needed at the beginning."

"You think you can bring the road out?"

"I do not doubt it at all. The charge of an intention to wreck the road is absurd. It is impossible. The interests are too great. Several banks are large holders of securities and they would not see anything of the sort done. In a few years the property will be self-sustaining. It is in bad condition now, but all it needs is a little time and credit. I venture to say there is not a man who has a just claim against the road who will not be paid. We have been paying our bills very promptly in Georgia, and I was surprised to see this lawsuit started."

"Have you any building improvements in view?"

"Yes. We need a new depot here and one at Macon. We want iron bridges and stone culverts, and, in fact, we want the whole thing in tip top order. But all our trouble now is right here. The suit will

DO US GREAT DAMAGE

if we cannot get the trouble corrected. Instead of going to work and spending money we won't be able to spend a cent. We will not even have the paying off of our hands."

Major Fink left at five o'clock in the afternoon for Knoxville. Mr. Baxter remained over.

One of the parties interested in the Georgia receiver stated in yesterday's CONSTITUTION that a son of Judge Baxter was the attorney who represented the petitioners for the first receiver. The CONSTITUTION is informed quite reliably that the statement was an error. The attorneys for the Central Trust company, the complainant in the suit, were Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, of New York. Mr. W. M. Baxter knew nothing of the matter until after the order was made.

The Georgia matter will be heard on the 15th, before some superior court judge in this circuit, probably Judge Stewart or Judge Estes. Judge Hammond was out of the city when the order was granted appointing Judge Dorsey and General Alexander.

There was nothing definite done yesterday on either side except on the line of preparation for the coming battle.

THE QUESTIONS INVOLVED

will arouse considerable interest when they come up. It has been held that such an appointment as that of Messrs. Dorsey and Alexander would stand, the idea being that the first receiver appointed in a state would administer affairs. Several years ago the Air-Line railroad was put in the hands of a receiver. The road runs through three states. Judge Woods appointed a receiver for the whole line, although South Carolina and North Carolina were not in his circuit. The receiver he appointed took possession and wound up the affairs of the road. Before the receiver appointed by Judge Wood took charge, however, a receiver was appointed by the superior court of Fulton county, but the matter was arranged in some way, and the Fulton county receiver withdrew. The matter was not contested.

The East Tennessee road has a considerable slice of line in Georgia. It has about fifty miles from the state line to Dalton, forty from Dalton to Rome, seventy-three from Rome to Atlanta, eighty-seven from Atlanta to Macon, and 200 from Macon to Brunswick, making 450 miles of road in the State of Georgia.

JUDGE WM. J. WHALING DEAD.

A Gentleman Well Known in Atlanta, a Landmark in Insurance, Dies Suddenly.

Judge William J. Whaling, a gentleman well known in Atlanta, died in the hotel at Eatonton yesterday morning, and his remains passed through Atlanta last night en route to Chicago.

Judge Whaling has been the general agent for the Hartford insurance company for nearly 50 years and for the past five years has had his headquarters in Atlanta. He has past a great deal of his time in Atlanta and has made a great many friends. One day last week he left Atlanta for a trip through the south, and on Wednesday last arrived in Eatonton. That night he occupied a room alone in the hotel. The room was lighted by a lamp and warmed by a wood fire, and when Judge Whaling was shown to his room he was in as happy a humor as he could be. The next morning about 8 o'clock a servant entered the room and found the gentleman lying upon the floor with his head on the hearth near the fireplace. He was in an unconscious condition, and when the servant gave the alarm those who responded found that the gentleman had a bad burn on the back of the head. There was evidence of life and those who were in the room caused a physician to be called. The physician soon succeeded in restoring the gentleman to consciousness, and then he stated that during the night he awoke feeling quite bad, and arose to make a light. There was some fire in the fire place, and as he got out of bed he was seized with an attack of vertigo, to which he was subject. He fell with his head in the fire, but in an instant his senses returned. He realized his danger, but was unable to move himself. He called loudly for help several times, but no one responded, and finally he relapsed into insensibility. The physicians did all they could for the unfortunate gentleman. He lingered through Thursday, and until two o'clock Friday morning, when he died. He remained rational until about dark Thursday night. Early yesterday morning Messrs. Perdue & Egleston, of this city, were notified of Judge Whaley's death. Mr. Tom Egleston at once went to Eatonton and had the body placed in a casket and started home with it. Yesterday Swift, the Atlanta undertaker, met the body at Macon, and while the train was coming to Atlanta, embalmed it. When the train reached Atlanta last night a fine casket was at the depot. The body was transferred to the Western and Atlantic train and the empty casket was placed in the same car. Mr. Swift left the city with the remains, and during the run between Atlanta and Chattanooga transferred the body from one casket to the other and sealed it hermetically. Mr. Jim Egleston accompanied the body to Chicago.

Judge Whaling was about eighty years of age. Up to the time of the Chicago fire in 1872 he was quite wealthy. That fire affected him materially, but he leaves his family in good circumstances. His wife, who resides in Chicago, has been telegraphed the sad news. Judge Whaling was well known in Atlanta.

A SAD BLOW.

The Lovely Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ketner at the Point of Death.

THE CONSTITUTION is called upon to-day to chronicle a peculiarly sad event. Captain and Mrs. J. H. Ketner have a beautiful daughter just sixteen years of age, to whom they are attached with the strongest ties of devotion. Last September she was sent to Peekskill, New York, to attend a prominent female institute there. She did remarkably well and was quite happy in her temporary home. Thursday the fond parents received a letter from their daughter, stating that she had just concluded the Christmas vacation. She gave a happy account of how much she had enjoyed coasting, an amusement quite new to her. While the hearts of the parents were still aglow with happiness at the receipt of such pleasant news from their daughter a telegram came from the management of the school announcing that Miss Ketner was dangerously ill with pneumonia. Later at night another telegram come announcing that she was worse, and asking the father and mother to hurry to Peekskill. Yesterday morning Mr. and Mrs. Ketner received a third dispatch, saying their daughter was sinking rapidly, and all hope of saving her was gone. They left at two o'clock yesterday for the bedside of their daughter, almost heart-broken with grief.

A Noble Offer.

The mammoth two thousand pound ox exhibited on the streets of our city a day or two since, was slaughtered yesterday, and will be on sale at the stall of those generous and deserving butchers D. Tye & Bro., Whitehall, corner Peters street, on Monday the 11th inst.

They have agreed to donate the entire profits of this huge ox to the Orphans' home, at Decatur, and to the Trinity church home, in this city.

It is to be hoped that the people who have the interests of the helpless at heart will not let this charitable proposition fail to yield a rich donation to the charities mentioned. D. Tye & Bro. propose to sell this beef without charges for slaughtering, cutting or delivering and turn over to W. A. Hemphill and Rev. T. R. Kendall the net proceeds. The prices of this beef shall not be exhorbitant considering the quality and the good cause to which it is given. The following prices will be charged:

Extra cuts—porter house and tender loin, steak	20 cents
Extra cuts—porter house and tender loin, roasts	18 "
Surloin, steak	18 "
Prime ribs, roast	18 "
Chuck, roast	15 "
Round steak	15 "
Brisket cuts	12½ "

All orders will be promptly filled and delivered by D. Tye & Bro., in the city or at the express office for shipment. It is to be hoped that this effort to help a good cause will receive such encouragement as to suggest other offers by which great good can be done.

Rip Van Winkle, by Robert McWade.

Mr. Robert McWade, who appeared at the Gillis last evening in his creation and dramatization of Washington Irving's great story, is too well known in this city to demand extended criticism. His audience last evening was large and more than ordinarily enthusiastic. The play, as conceived by Mr. McWade, is full of pathos and beauty. The sentiments are pure and ennobling, and Mr. McWade's artistic conception of the remorseful vagrant of the Catskills is strikingly original and eminently pleasing. The company in support is more than fair. The scolding wife and loving Steenie are admirably acted.—Kansas City Times.

Roland Reed's "Cheek" is "simply immense," was the universal verdict of all who composed the crowded audience at the opera house last night, and here's hearty congratulations to you, Roland—shake! You need not waste any more money on new plays, "for your "Cheek" is as essentially a successful creation as is that of "Colonel Sellers, "Bardwell Slote," or "Fritz," and will be just about as much of a gold mine in time. Mr. Reed's first production of his new play of "Cheek" in New York state was made in Lockport last fall, and since that time his career had been an increasingly successful one right along. And he deserves it. Always on hand at the right moment; scorning all the clap-traps of stage waits for the star, or emphasis of "catch" words, he is as essentially original, ridiculous, voluble and irresistible, as is possible with the thorough comedian who fits the character like a glove, and, in fact, is the character while on the stage.

His supporting company, while about the same as when he first appeared here, is stronger and better by the constant drill it has undergone.—Plaindealer, Cleveland, O.

PERSONAL.

MR. SAM. W. SMALL is sick.

L. LANIER, of West Point, is here.

D. P. DOZIER, of Columbus, is here.

I. N. ORR, of Newnan, is in the city.

W. H. HEAD, of Forsyth, is in Atlanta.

W. D. BARKER, of Rutledge, is in the city.

HENRY KELLER, of Greenville, is in the city.

L. A. SHACKELFORD, of Athens, is in the city.

W. P. PONDER and wife, of Forsyth, are in the city.

E. SCHAEFER, of Toccoa, was in Atlanta yesterday.

B. A. CONNELLY, of Rome, was in Atlanta yesterday.

C. H. BRAND, of Lawrenceville, was in the city yesterday.

JOHN J. HUNT, of Griffin, was in Atlanta yesterday.

H. V. WASHINGTON, of Macon, was in the city yesterday.

C. W. COOPER and J. V. Murray, of Athens, are in the city.

MR. and MRS. J. T. TISINGER, of Thomasville are at the Markham.

JUDGE HAMMOND has returned from a pleasant trip to Washington city.

MR. H. L. PORTER and Mrs. Porter returned from Thomasville last night.

MISS LEONORA BECK, of Jackson, is visiting friends at 49 East Cain street.

CHARLES W. GOLDSMITH, of Savannah, is at the Markham for a few days.

W. W. BACON, of Albany, is at the Markham, accompanied by his wife.

MR. O'SHIELDS, on Corput street, is the happy possessor of a pair of twins, both boys and doing well.

MRS. J. E. BLOUNT, Miss Linda Howard and Miss Iodie Blount have returned to the city, after a pleasant visit to Colonel C. H. Olmstead's family of Savannah.

MAJOR HENRY FINK reached Atlanta yesterday, accompanied by Mr. Baxter, general counsel of the East Tennessee railroad. Major Fink returned to Knoxville at 5 o'clock. Mr. Baxter remains over for a few days.

MR. WILLIS NEWTON, of Jasper county passed through Atlanta last night. He was accompanied by his son R. W. Newton, and his daughter Miss L. L. Newton, and his niece, Miss C. A. Newton. The young people were on their way to Gordon institute, where they will attend school.

AMONG the callers at the executive office yesterday were the following: Judge Reese, of Washington, Ga.; ex-Governor James M. Smith, of the railroad commission; J. de Bruyn Kops, of Savannan, and Dr. Douglas, formerly of Milton county, but now of Atlanta.

MR. REAU CAMPBELL is in the city. Mr. Campbell is now the editor and manager of A Pointer, a paper published for tourist, traveler and ticket agent. Mr. Campbell was once connected with the press in Atlanta, and has many friends here who will be glad to know that he is making a success of "A Pointer."

MR. E. E. ZIMMERMAN, business manager and treasurer of John Stetson's Monte Cristo company, now playing so successful an engagement in Atlanta, has been particularly clever to our people during his stay in the city. At the opera house he left nothing undone to administer to the pleasure or convenience of all. After the performance last night he was taken in hands by many of his Atlanta friends. Mr. Zimmerman says that Mr. Stetson will send other star troupes south next season, having been so highly pleased with the success of Monte Cristo in this section. And Atlanta wishes that Mr. Zimmerman could come with them all.

COTTON AND WEATHER

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, January 9, 10:00 P.M.

All observations taken at the same moment of ne at each place named.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.24	52	48	N W	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Augusta	30.16	59	...	W	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Key West	30.19	68	...	N E	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Savannah	30.17	59	...	S W	Fresh	.07	Clear.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time of observation.							
6:31 a m	30.19	44	30	S W	Fresh	.00	Clear.
10:31 a m	30.22	50	31	S W	Brisk	.00	Clear.
2:31 p m	30.13	59	44	W	Brisk	.00	Fair
6:31 p m	30.18	58	48	N W	Fresh	.00	Cloudy
10:31 p m	30.24	52	48	N W	Fresh	.00	Clear.

Meandaily bar..... 30.186 Maximum ther..... 60.3
" " ther.... 51.7 Minimum ther..... 42.0
" " hu'y .... 66.3 Total rain all..... 0.00

The weather at other points at 7 a. m.: Augusta temperature 38, weather clear; Savannah, 47, clear; Mobile, 42, clear; New Orleans, 53, cloudy; Galvescon, 61, clear; Palestine, 56, cloudy; St. Louis, 48, clear; Memphis, 53, clear; Cincinnati, 47, clear; Chicago, 37, clear; Omaha, 27, clear; Bismarck, 11, clear.

MEETINGS.

Gate City National Bank of Atlanta, Ga.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of directors will be held at our office on Tuesday the 13th day of January, 1885, at 11 o'clock a. m.

E. E. CANDLESS, Cashier.

CITY ITEMS.

Send and get your wrapping paper at THE CONSTITUTION office, for 25 cents a hundred. Large sheets.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., January 9, 1885.

Number of cases remaining undisposed of:

Atlanta Circuit 33

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

No. 11. Argument concluded.

No. 12. Georgia railroad vs. Pittman. Case, from city court of Atlanta. Argued. J. B. Cumming; Hillyer & Bro., for plaintiff in error. Hopkins & Glenn, for defendant.

No. 13 Lockhart vs. Western and Atlantic railroad. Case, from Fulton. Argued. Robert B. Trippe, for plaintiff in error. Julius L. Brown, for defendant.

The court then adjourned to 9:30 a. m., to-morrow.

Week of Prayer.

The beautiful auditorium of the First Presbyterian church was nearly full on yesterday. Quite a number of business men were present to unite with the ladies in prayer for the nations of the earth.

Dr. C. B. Strickler presided, reading Psalm xxxx, and Second Timothy. Prayer was offered by Rev. H. L. Crumley. All hearts sang with joy, "All hail the power of Jesus' name."

Dr. Strickler said that Paul commands that prayers or supplications be made for those in authority. Our prayers are often unanswered because they are too narrow for our own little communities; they should be for the coming of Christ's kingdom everywhere. In Paul's time, the rulers were heathens, and so it was necessary particularly for the Jews to be ordered to pray for their heathen rulers. Paul tells the reason "that we may lead a quiet and peaceful life." If there is war and contention we cannot lead such lives, so we ought to pray for rulers. Paul gives another reason that men may be brought to a knowledge of the truth and be saved. This can only be done well when the Lord rules the rulers. If war is ever to cease the evil principles of those in authority must be destroyed by God. Peace congresses cannot equal the grace of God in securing peace. Intemperance can be restricted by prohibition, but God must change the nature to secure perfect temperance. The earnest prayer of the righteous availeth much, and so every Christian should appreciate their power by earnest prayer. The greatest power in the world is the humble Christian at prayer to his Lord, for he touches the arm that moves the world.

"All to Christ I Owe" was sung, being led by Rev. H. H. Pope, the organ being presided over by Mrs. Dr. William King.

Rev. J. M. Tumlin said, we have not planned and expected great things, and consequently have not accomplished much. Christ has taught to pray "Thy kingdom come." We ought to answer our own prayers as nearly as possible. Those who pray, but do not give money to missions accomplish nothing. Many nations are ready for Christ or infidelity and we are to determine which they will take. More than 800,000,000 are pagans, but if the Protestants will do their part the heathen will soon bow at Christ's cross. Joshua thought Israel could conquer Canaan, and let us take his watchword now, and take the world.

F. B. Shepherd told an incident about Finney and prayer. We have too much playing at religion and not enough enthusiasm. Enthusiasm is good in business, but Christians are often afraid of it in the highest cause, that of religion. We want more true religion. Let us pray that every professor of Christianity may have true religion. Pray for the ministers and the mothers of our nations. We speak of self-made men, what we need in our land is God made men. Thank God that we have some in high places in our state.

All joined heartily in singing, "There is a fountain filled with blood."

To-day let all the business men crowd the First Presbyterian church, from three to four o'clock, to pray for missions. Dan. vii, 13 18; Acts i, 4 8; Jer. xxxiii, 3 16.

Rev. F. Z. F. Golden will preside. Speakers, Rev. E. H. Barnett, D. D., and William A. Haygood.